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## Advisers, \$7 Million

### U.S. Planning Aid To Salvador Army

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP) — The Carter administration is considering a plan to send U.S. Army advisers and up to \$7 million in military aid to the Salvadoran army this year in an effort to prop up the government and curb the leftist insurgency, according to official sources.

The proposed security assistance program, put together during the last several weeks to complement an emergency \$49.5 million in economic aid that also is planned, has not been accepted by the El Salvador government.

The program has caused deep division within the State Department, where many specialists on Latin America say that it marks a return to U.S. counter-insurgency techniques long used against the Latin American left but largely discarded in the early 1970s.

The program calls for at least three 12-man Army mobile training teams (MTTs) to instruct each of El Salvador's three army battalions in logistics, communications and intelligence techniques. A six-person MTT was sent to El Salvador for five days last November, along with \$200,000 worth of tear gas, gas masks and bulletproof vests, to give instruction in riot control.

The plan's critics argue that growing instability in El Salvador, fueled by a military-civilian junta that replaced a rightist military regime last Oct. 15, would lead to even higher levels of U.S. military support and create a "quagmire effect" similar to the great U.S. involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s.

Proponents of the plan say that stronger internal security against left- and right-wing violence in El Salvador is the only way of assuring that the current U.S.-backed moderate government can carry out vital social, economic and political re-

forms that all agree are the only remaining option for avoiding civil war. The civilians in the junta have resisted the plan because of its potential political liabilities, sources said.

The sources said the plan was tentatively approved last month by the National Security Council, with strong backing from presidential security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Pentagon. Since then, they said, objections have arisen within the State Department, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to question the plan at a National Security Council meeting tomorrow.

In addition to upgrading the Salvadoran armed forces' arsenal, the Carter administration hopes to train the primarily U.S.-equipped and -trained military to be less repressive and avoid human rights abuses. Because of the sensitive nature of the program, both here and in El Salvador, the administration has sought to involve other countries, including West Germany, Spain and Venezuela in the security assistance effort.

Sources said a similar contingent of advisers also has been approved for Honduras but the teams have not been sent.

#### Panama's Envoy Is Freed

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 14 (UPI) — Leftist gunmen today freed the Panamanian ambassador and two other hostages in exchange for the diplomat's promise to relay their demands to the ruling junta for the release of 23 jailed comrades, witnesses said. Ambassador David Pere, Consul Maria Barassa and an embassy cleaning woman were taken hostage yesterday at the embassy by 50 members of the Popular League of Feb. 28.



Leonhard Stock of Austria is airborne on his way to victory in the Olympic downhill race at Lake Placid, N.Y., yesterday.

### Late Entry Wins Downhill

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 (AP) — Leonhard Stock overcame the effects of a controversial Austrian team reorganization and won the men's downhill ski race today at the Winter Olympics Games here.

Until yesterday he was the alternate on the strong Austrian squad but won his way into the starting lineup after fast training runs. He sped down the 3,009-meter course in 1 minute 45.50 seconds, more than a half-second faster than Peter Witsnberger, another Austrian. Steve Podbrnjak of Canada won the bronze medal.

More Winter Olympics: Page 17

### Tito's Condition Critical; 'Intensive Measures' Fail

By John Darnton

BELGRADE, Feb. 14 (NYT) — President Tito's doctors said today the 87-year-old leader's condition was "critical last night."

The brief bulletin, the most pessimistic so far, said that "a certain improvement took place following intensive measures of treatment," but it added that "the condition is still very difficult." The president's eight-member medical team did not disclose the nature of the measures taken.

The report supported the widely held belief that the death of Marshal Tito, who has ruled Yugoslavia with a firm and sometimes paternal hand for 35 years, was imminent.

The president was admitted to a clinic at Ljubljana Jan. 12; surgery to relieve a circulation blockage failed, and an amputation of his left leg was performed Jan. 20. After a period of apparent recovery, he developed kidney and then heart malfunctions five days ago.

There were no signs of high-level alert among the country's 270,000-man army. Yesterday, the Council for National Defense of the State Presidency, a body of high-ranking Communist Party, government and army representatives, discussed "tasks for the development of the

armed forces and the country's defense preparations according to established plans."

The defense plan is geared to countering a military invasion from the Warsaw Pact countries. Yugoslavia broke away from the Soviet bloc in 1948.

No one in authority here appears to fear an invasion, an assessment shared by virtually the entire foreign diplomatic corps. But Yugoslavs, who have often been told that they must be prepared to fight to the last person against an unnamed aggressor, seem comforted by signs of military preparedness.

Yugoslavian anxieties also appear to have been ameliorated by what is viewed as a strong response by President Carter to the Soviet move. The implication is that the West would never permit Moscow to undertake a similar venture here.

"Carter is a great president," said a Yugoslav journalist today, raising a glass of wine in a restaurant. The journalist, who is in his mid-30s and has never known any leader other than "the old man," as the president is affectionately known, said he was prepared to accept Marshal Tito's death.

Djuranovic Condemns Russians

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (NYT) — Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

His statement in Neues Deutschland was the first public rebuff in East Germany of the Soviet move. While not citing Afghanistan by name, Mr. Djuranovic complained of "gross violations of the United Nations charter and the use of force in international relations."

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## Carter Supports Commission To Probe Iranian Grievances

Sees Gains, Warns Against 'Excessive Optimism'

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT) — President Carter last night publicly signaled for the first time his approval of a "carefully defined" international commission of inquiry into Iranian grievances as a step toward freeing the American hostages held in Tehran for the last 102 days.

In his first news conference in 11 weeks, dealing with the political campaign as much as foreign policy, Mr. Carter said he had noted "some positive signs" recently from Iran where the new president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, has been making proposals for a compromise.

But seeking to check wide expectations of a major breakthrough, Mr. Carter cautioned against "excessive optimism," and other administration officials said there was no agreement yet on a formula for releasing the hostages. The next diplomatic moves, well-placed informants said, are to define the powers and membership of the international commission and the sequence of moves leading up to the hostage release.

Heretofore, the administration has refrained from publicly endorsing the idea of an investigative commission, which has been explored in private diplomatic channels for nearly three months and which has become a central element in the compromise proposals advanced by Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Irked by Kennedy

Obviously irked by recent attacks from Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mr. Carter charged the Massachusetts Democrat with exceeding "bounds of both propriety and accuracy" in suggesting recently that he had originated the idea of the investigative commission to break the Iranian deadlock. (Details, Page 3)

Looking fresh and speaking vigorously, Mr. Carter made three other major points in the 30-minute televised meeting with reporters:

• There was a "gross overreaction" among young people to his proposal for draft registration. "I have not called for and do not anticipate calling for a draft," he said, arguing that registration was the best way to avoid it and asserting that he had no intention to "use women in combat."

• The differences with France over holding a Western strategy session on how to deal with Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were minor — "nuances of difference" compared to the "remarkable unanimity" of Western opposition to Moscow's actions. Moreover, U.S. forces were "adequate" to meet the Soviet threat in the Gulf area.

• He saw no possibility that he would consider backing U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics if the Russians began to pull out of Afghanistan after Feb. 20, the deadline Mr. Carter has set for such a withdrawal.

• He would "take whatever action is necessary" to protect Yugoslavia from Soviet threat or domination and would "seriously consider" helping Belgrade "if we are called upon to give any kind of aid."

• His vigorous response to the Soviet move in Afghanistan had been aimed at convincing Moscow that "any further adventurism on its part would cause grave consequences for the Soviet Union."

• His newly proposed youth employment program would be "a major boon to those who have been deprived too much in the past" and that funds were being made available as quickly as it could be handled by the bureaucracy.

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For Protesting Polish Secretary's Arrest

Moscow Bids UN Punish Staffers

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 14 (NYT) — In unusually harsh language, the Soviet Union has formally demanded that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim punish UN staff members who protested Poland's arrest of a UN secretary.

Mikhail Khramov, Moscow's deputy delegate, accused the UN's staff union of "grossly slanderous attacks" on the Soviet Union and President Leonid Brezhnev and on other member states. An unofficial translation of last week's Khramov note has been obtained by The New York Times.

The diplomat charged the protesting employees with "slandering anti-Soviet fabrications" and "personal attacks against the head of the Soviet state." The Soviet mission "expects the secretary-general promptly to take the proper steps to put an end to this kind of practice," the note said, and "also insists that the staff members guilty of committing this provocative act should receive the punishment they deserve."

High officials here could not recall a recent parallel to the Russian demand or so stiffly written a note. The closest equivalent, they said,

was Washington's insistence in 1949 that the UN cooperate with the United States in imposing security checks on employees.

At the heart of the current affair is Alicja Wesolowska, a secretary for the UN Development Plan, who was seized by security policemen while she was on home leave in Poland last summer. She has since been held in solitary confinement on unspecified charges of anti-state activities and has been questioned continuously by military interrogators.

Attempts by UN officials to visit her have been repeatedly rebuffed and the organization's union has charged Poland with violating the treaty guaranteeing immunity for international civil servants.

Poles' Position

Polish officials contend Miss Wesolowska is under investigation for crimes unconnected with her official duties and that she is therefore not protected by the treaty.

In December the UN union held a rally here denouncing the detention of Miss Wesolowska and other staff workers, some of whom died or disappeared while in the hands of authorities in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Argentina and Chile. A pamphlet containing the speeches delivered at the rally was distributed throughout UN offices Jan. 23, giving rise to the Soviet note.

Only one UN employee, Ercan Murat, chairman of Miss Wesolowska's local union within the Development Plan, spoke at the rally, and he was relatively circumspect.

But speaker Shirley Hazzard, a novelist and a former UN employee, strongly denounced the Soviet Union as well as Poland, and that apparently aroused Moscow's anger. Miss Hazzard spoke of "human degradation in the vast prison network of the Soviet Union." She recalled that Mr. Waldheim gave Mr. Brezhnev a peace medal in 1977, and said, "I ask you to imagine the effect of that" on the inhabitants of Soviet labor camps.

The Polish mission here has also complained, although not in writing, about the publicity given to Miss Wesolowska's case.

UN officials have replied merely by issuing circulars reminding employees that the organization's rules prohibit criticism of member nations. Much the same response is expected to the Soviet note, although some officials are also considering a ban on outside speakers at the union's meetings.



Christian members of the rebuilt Lebanese Army, which is to assume security duties with the planned withdrawal of Syrian troops from Beirut, drill there with U.S.-made arms and equipment.

Christian Rivals Fight in North Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (AP) — Intense artillery and rocket battles broke out between rival Christian militias in northern Lebanon today and military sources said that a large number of combatants were killed or wounded.

The areas of fighting, 40 miles north of Beirut, have been rocked by intermittent mortar and rocket exchanges since Feb. 4, when Syria announced a decision to withdraw 5,000 peacekeeping troops from Beirut. Government sources said that three persons were killed and 14 wounded in clashes yesterday.

Military sources said that militia-men of the Phalange party and gunmen of the Gians brigade were fighting vicious duels in the mountains at Achrafieh and Al-Koura, and at Batroun on the Mediterranean coast. The sources said that fighting

had continued through today into the afternoon.

The Gians are tough mountain fighters loyal to former president Suleiman Franjeh, who is locked in a vendetta against rightist militia-men of the influential Phalange party, which fielded the largest Christian militia during the Lebanese civil war of 1975-76 that pitted leftist Moslems and their Palestinian allies against the Christians.

A rightist deputy in Parliament, Phalange member Edmond Rizk, 45, showed up today at Mr. Franjeh's mountain stronghold of

Zghorta, 60 miles north of Beirut, after being abducted yesterday by unidentified gunmen who took him to leftist-controlled West Beirut. Mr. Franjeh declared Mr. Rizk "safe and sound."

In view of the escalating rift between Mr. Franjeh and the Phalange, Mr. Rizk was seen as a virtual prisoner in Zghorta. The former president has shown no intention of setting him free.

Phalange sources said Mr. Franjeh's private army was trying to wrest away control of Phalange-held areas in the embattled regions.

Despite IOC's Unanimous Refusal to Alter Plans

U.S. to Increase Pressure for Moscow Games Boycott

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — The Carter administration intends to increase its pressure for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics despite the International Olympic Committee's

unanimous refusal to move, cancel or postpone the Summer Games, U.S. officials said today.

Nelson Ledsky, a member of the State Department's task force working to gather support for a boycott of the Games, said that the IOC, by rejecting the Carter administration's request for action against Moscow, "has put the ball in our court, and we're in position for a slam shot."

If the Feb. 20 deadline set by President Carter passes without a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Mr. Ledsky indicated, the task force will do everything that it can to callist as many boycott participants as possible.

However, it was not clear when the administration would ask the reluctant U.S. Olympic Committee to state formally that U.S. athletes will not go to Moscow. The USOC hopes to delay its decision until mid-April or later.

No Killian Trip

In Lake Placid, N.Y., where the Winter Olympics opened yesterday, Lord Killian, the IOC president, said today that he had no plans to make a trip to Moscow to see Soviet leaders about the Summer Games and the Afghanistan situation, despite reports that such a trip was under consideration.

"It is not correct that I am going to Moscow after the Lake Placid Games," Lord Killian said. "I have no plans to see President [Leonid] Brezhnev."

Sources indicated that Lord Killian believed that such a visit would not solve any problems and could entangle the IOC further in the political situation over Afghanistan.

Some IOC members reported that Lord Killian had talked with Mr. Carter by telephone about such a trip, which was said to be designed to forestall a boycott.

The White House would not confirm that such direct conversations had taken place. A White House aide commented: "Is that the diplomat we would send to Moscow? Who the hell is Lord Killian?"

In New York, Robert Kane, the USOC president, reiterated today that a U.S. boycott of the Summer Games in Moscow would not be automatic even if Soviet troops are in Afghanistan after Feb. 20.

Actually the USOC would have to make the determination at its

1,500 Arrested  
Turkish Troops End  
Izmir Factory Siege

By Marvinne Howe

ANKARA, Feb. 14 (NYT) — Turkish security forces launched a major operation today to end the occupation of a state-owned factory in Izmir, an Aegean coastal city, by workers protesting mass dismissals at the facility.

Several thousand troops, supported by tanks and armored cars and reconnaissance aircraft, surrounded the Tarsis thread factory while riot police exchanged fire with workers and leftist militants barricaded inside.

After a six-hour siege, security forces announced the total surrender of those occupying the facility and the arrest of the 1,500 workers and militants. Police sources said that several persons were wounded in the operation.

In Istanbul, thousands of shops and businesses were closed all day after bomb threats by Marxist groups. The market area was paralyzed and leaders warned that shops should remain closed tomorrow. A student and a worker were killed in clashes with security forces.

The state is present all over Turkey and on duty," Premier Suleyman Demirel said after a Cabinet meeting today. "The state has enough power to crush all of those who will disturb the order in Turkey."

He announced this afternoon that order had been restored in Izmir and Istanbul. The Cabinet issued an appeal for calm, urging citizens "not to be alarmed or to panic."

Meanwhile, former Premier Bulent Ecevit denounced the government for using "Nazi methods" and said that people had been terrorized. "I am more concerned than ever before about the fate of our democracy," he said, accusing the government of "trying to establish a South American-type regime."

Mr. Ecevit charged that the government was directly responsible for the disturbances in Izmir because its dismissals had made workers "easy prey" for extreme leftist groups.

He said that the factories should be purged of extreme leftists as well as rightist militants and called on the workers "to have patience."

Most of his remarks at a news conference were devoted to the government's austerity measures, which he called cruel, and to alleged violations of human rights.

Mr. Demirel retorted with a charge that Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party was inciting the workers to violence. "Do workers have the right to turn a factory into an arms depot?" he said, scoffing at Mr. Ecevit's talk of human rights.

Security forces said that they had found four packages of firebombs, three bombs and a gun at the Tarsis factory after the last workers surrendered this afternoon. In outlying working-class districts, militants continued to fight security forces and a policeman was reported wounded.

The trouble began when the Demirel government came to power last November and appointed a new manager for the state-owned agricultural-industrial complex, which employed 11,000 workers. The manager began to purge leftist union leaders and met general opposition from the workers of the 11 Tarsis plants.

The situation worsened when it was reported that 5,000 Tarsis workers who had resisted the moves had been dismissed. About 35,000 workers in other factories who belonged to the leftist labor confederation DISK joined the protest.

After confrontations between workers and police in areas of Izmir last weekend, security forces managed to evacuate all but the Tarsis thread factory.

Spending Would Be \$23 Billion

\$400-Million Cut Is Urged  
On EEC Budget Stand-Off

By Andrew Waller

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 14 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community budget commissioner, Christopher Tugendhat, today proposed a revised 1980 budget package for the community in a bid to end a two-month deadlock between the European Parliament and member states.

He called for EEC spending at nearly \$23 billion, nearly \$400 million less than the amount approved last November by finance ministers of the nine nations and then rejected Dec. 13 by the Parliament.

In the hope of winning the Parliament's approval for the budget, Mr. Tugendhat's proposal restores the community's regional fund to the level first proposed last year, nearly \$1.7 billion. One of the Parliament's

major objections to the budget last December was that the Council of Ministers had cut nearly \$300 million from this proposal.

The \$400 million saving would depend on EEC farm ministers approving a surtax on surplus dairy production, designed to bring in an additional \$460 million this year, if it starts on April 1. In the past, the nine agriculture ministers in the Common Market have gone beyond the proposed starting date to approve the annual farm price package. The surtax is included in this year's farm package, proposed last week by the commission.

Mr. Tugendhat said today that every week that goes by without a decision on the budget after April 1 would trim another \$140 million off the proposed savings, and that each additional 1 percent increase over the proposed 2.4 percent increase for guaranteed farm prices would add \$170 million to \$195 million to the 1980 budget.

Delay also quickens the time when the community's method means of funding runs dry. VAT revenue now accounts for 46 percent of the budget; the rest comes from customs duties and agricultural levies. The community is allowed to collect up to 1 percent of member states' VAT earnings, but Mr. Tugendhat said that his revised proposals would only take up 0.68 percent of VAT earnings, compared with 0.78 percent last year and 0.88 percent in his first draft for the 1980 budget. He declined to speculate on whether this would mean that community funds will run out in 1982 instead of next year, as has been widely predicted.

He said he had the EEC's needs for VAT revenue cut by mainly because customs duties were expected to yield \$740 million more than expected earlier. Commission officials said that the extra duties were mainly the result of bigger West German imports from outside the EEC.

They said that the revised figures are not likely to affect the net \$2.2 billion contribution asked of Britain, which Britain considers too high. Mr. Tugendhat told Parliament that after the Common Market summit, which next meets March 31, reaches political agreement on Britain's demand for a substantial reduction in its payment, the commission would come up with detailed proposals.

This would not necessarily mean creating a supplementary budget, he said, but this depended on how fast the 1980 budget and the British problem were settled.

Until the budget is settled, the EEC Commission is operating at the level of the 1979 budget, about \$21.5 billion, but Mr. Tugendhat said that this has not produced any great difficulties.

EEC officials said today that an extra session of the assembly will be called March 24 to March 26 to discuss farm prices.

Soviet-Rebel Battle Reported Near Kabul

(Continued from Page 1) resolution today calling for worldwide withdrawal of recognition for the Afghan regime and urging all UN members to withhold "any form of assistance" to Kabul until Soviet troops leave the country.

In a roll-call vote, 27 members of the commission voted for the resolution; eight states voted against and six abstained.

Meanwhile, the United States said that it had information that "substantial numbers of prisoners" had been flown into the Soviet Union from Afghanistan and asked whether international agencies, such as the Red Cross, had been invited to visit them.

According to a transcript made available today by the U.S. mission in Geneva, Jerome Shustack, the U.S. delegate, told the commission about the report. Mr. Shustack said that the prisoners had been flown to the Soviet Union "for safekeeping."

The transcript said. The mission said that Mr. Shustack had challenged the Soviet delegation to reply.

India Criticizes U.S.  
NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (WP) — India said today that the United States is hampering efforts to get the Russians to pull their troops from Afghanistan by sending ships to the Indian Ocean and adding military facilities in the region.

The Indian statement was issued the same day that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union ended a three-day visit here without giving any hint of when his country would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Chinese Status Symbols

PEKING, Feb. 14 (Reuters) — One Chinese in every 280 now owns a television set, compared to one in every 15,400 in 1970, the newspaper Workers Daily said today.

U.S. Is Paying 19  
In Radiation Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Nineteen military veterans who say radiation from atom bomb tests gave them cancer are getting monthly disability payments, the Veterans Administration said today.

But the vast majority of those filing claims for benefits have been turned down, according to a spokesman for the VA's benefits office.

Since 1967, he said, 493 ex-servicemen have sought compensation. Of these, 10 were awarded benefits and another 9 were turned down but won appeals and were added to the benefits list. Benefits were denied to 386 who filed claims, and the other cases are still pending.

Spanish Officer Shot,  
Wounded by Youths

PAMPLONA, Spain, Feb. 14 (UPI) — Two youths presumed to be Basque separatist guerrillas shot an infantry officer three times in the leg last night as he walked home dressed in civilian clothes, police said.

Li-Col. Jesus Larrondo, 53, was in satisfactory condition in a hospital here today. Police said that one shot had merely grazed his leg but that another had hit an ankle and the third an artery.

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هكذا ان الذ حلا

News Analysis

# U.S. Moves Carefully as Iran Shifts Stance

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP) — The most sensitive moment of the three-month hostage crisis between the United States and Iran, when Carter raised the hopes of a negotiated resolution, has now shifted to a new phase.

For a negotiated resolution, the president's televised news conference, but Mr. Carter made no announcement of a deal and gave no indication of a change in the Iranian position.

Mr. Carter's new leader is moving unexpectedly and almost unbelieveably fast to make his bid to a hostage-taking that he never but, until now, was powerless to do.

## Carter Backs Inquiry Into Iran's Case

(Continued from Page 1)

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It has long been expected that such "a step toward the resolution of this crisis," as Mr. Carter called the commission idea, would play a role in assuaging Iranian passion and wounded pride about the role of America in the regime of the former shah.

More surprising and perhaps more important, although unmentioned by Mr. Carter, are three conditions for release of the hostages that have been explicitly directed to the United States by Mr. Bani-Sadr in two press interviews since Monday, and which are reported to have been also directed in Washington in private communications.

The three conditions are: "self-criticism" by the United States regarding its role in Iran since 1953, the recognition of Iran's right to obtain extradition of the shah and repatriation of his fortune, and a pledge by the United States that it will never again interfere in the internal affairs of Iran.

Those conditions are by no means simple for a proud nation that it has been more stung against than it is willing to admit. Yet compared to the seemingly impossible conditions of a few weeks ago, these are manageable burdens. On their face, Mr. Bani-Sadr's requirements as stated in public are the sorts of things lawyers can negotiate and resolve with words.

Some news accounts from abroad have quoted Mr. Bani-Sadr as saying that the United States must "admit guilt," something the State Department has said the United States will not do.

But translations of Mr. Bani-Sadr's interview with Le Monde on Monday and on the French program "Face the Public" yesterday have rendered his demand as a requirement that the United States accept "self-criticism."

Such are the gaps that words can cause, and other words can bridge. No longer is the actual extradition of the shah required in exchange for the hostages, but now only the recognition of Iran's right to extradite him. Mr. Bani-Sadr made it explicit again yesterday that the body of the shah is not linked to the bodies of the hostages.

No longer are the militant students in control of the future in the occupied embassy. Mr. Bani-Sadr has stated clearly that the Revolutionary Council, with the approval of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is to make the decisions and captors are to obey them.

Even the radicals, who have consistently called themselves "Muslim student followers of the imam" (Ayatollah Khomeini's) policy, have acknowledged they will accept the direction of the ayatollah. And yesterday Mr. Bani-Sadr claimed that he has Ayatollah Khomeini's approval for his plan to deal with the hostage crisis.

All this rather suddenly presented the Carter administration with the best chance in more than 100 days to extract the captive Americans from the occupied embassy and to end the indignity and seeming impotence their captivity has brought.

Hints of Maneuvering

There is no doubt that much study and discussion has occurred behind the scenes, and there are hints that maneuvering, if not actual negotiating, has been taking place.

American officialdom, in keeping with what Mr. Carter called "this delicate time," is saying nothing about the terms of U.S. counteroffers, or the techniques by which they are being brought to fruition or tried out on the Iranians.

Reporters were cautioned privately, as the nation was cautioned publicly by Mr. Carter last night, against excessive optimism. The three-month thriller, one of the most gripping melodramas ever played out on the international stage, is not yet at its climax.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bani-Sadr's response may signal the beginning of the final act. There were devout hopes in Washington yesterday, mingled with growing belief inside and outside government, that this will be the case.

Mr. Carter already has agreed to one of the conditions for the release of the hostages — the establishment of a UN Commission to investigate alleged crimes committed by the shah, Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

"Yes, you know well that the Americans always react with delay, they always arrive late. This could have been made the first day without making so much noise against our revolution and the problem [of the hostages] could have been solved in the first days after the embassy's occupation."

"We hope that the conditions for a solution of this problem could be created by the establishment of an inquiry commission and other initiatives," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. He added, however, that there has been no discussion between Iranian and U.S. authorities over the release of hostages.

Mr. Gholbzadeh, who was in Rome for a nine-day private visit and talks with Italian Foreign Minister Altiero Spinelli, said the commission will require between 10 days and two weeks to complete its inquiry. The foreign minister is to talk with officials in France this weekend.

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HELPING HANDS — Richard Starr, a Peace Corps worker freed last weekend by Colombian guerrillas after a three-year captivity, gets help with his bag from corps Director Richard Celeste, right, and a military aide Wednesday at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. Columnist Jack Anderson borrowed \$250,000 to pay for his ransom.

## In Iranian Hostage Crisis

# Carter Accuses Kennedy Of 'Damaging' U.S. Effort

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (LAT) — President Carter last night angrily accused Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., of making false statements about the Iranian crisis that were "very damaging" to the country and its efforts to secure release of the American hostages.

Striking back at Sen. Kennedy during a televised press conference dominated by an increasingly bitter feud between the two, Mr. Carter ridiculed the senator for his suggestion that the president was partially to blame for both the hostage situation and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"It's not my inclination to respond to every erroneous allegation that Senator Kennedy has made," Mr. Carter replied heatedly when asked about the senator's comments on Afghanistan and his contention that the president had previously rejected and now supports an international commission to air Iranian grievances as part of a formula to free the hostages.

Mr. Carter accused Sen. Kennedy of insinuating that because the United States provided medical treatment for Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, "somehow the seizure of our own hostages was not the fault of the terrorists who took them but the fault of the United States."

"Senator Kennedy has also said that the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union was not only very serious but that somehow or another the Soviets were not the culpable party, but the United States was at fault and somehow caused or contributed to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan," Mr. Carter declared. "... First of all, his statements have not been true, have not been accurate, not been responsible and have not helped our country."

Sen. Kennedy has contended that what he describes as vacillation in Mr. Carter's foreign policy has made it impossible for the Soviet Union, Iran and others to gauge likely U.S. reaction to their moves, inadvertently contributing to the present crisis.

Sen. Kennedy touched off the most recent dispute during an address Tuesday at Harvard University, when he said Mr. Carter was about to agree to creation of an international commission and added:

"I think that if the nation does not move fast enough against this plot, the students will be arrested and tried on charges of occupying the nest of spies [U.S. Embassy] and taking hostages and will be sentenced for harming the international prestige of Iran," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. MacBride said in a telephone interview with from his Dublin home that because of the latest developments, the hostages possibly could be turned over to the panel itself, and that he definitely did not foresee the panel holding its inquiries while the hostages were still being held.

Mr. MacBride said he hoped the makeup of the inquiry panel will be decided soon. He said representatives of Algeria, Mexico, Bangladesh, and other Third World nations were being considered.

Defense of Militants

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (Reuters) — The spiritual leader of the modern students occupying the U.S. Embassy today launched a vigorous attack on the militants' political opponents, saying that the students were the victim of a plot to undermine the embassy occupation. "I think that if the nation does not move fast enough against this plot, the students will be arrested and tried on charges of occupying the nest of spies [U.S. Embassy] and taking hostages and will be sentenced for harming the international prestige of Iran," he was quoted as saying.

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## Lawyers Acted in Congressman's Bribery Case

# 'Secret' Bid to Block Data Laid to House

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (LAT) — Congress's effort to prove that it can "clean its own house" of scandal faltered yesterday when Republicans complained that attorneys representing the House had secretly tried to quash a Department of Justice subpoena for records involving Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif.

In a rare outburst on the House floor, Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., wagged his finger and accused Rep. William Thomas, R-Calif., of making an "untrue statement" when Rep. Thomas charged

that "someone is working in the shadows" in "a secret effort" to quash the Wilson subpoena.

"The clerk of the House has acted in a proper manner," Rep. O'Neill stormed at Rep. Thomas, explaining that even though Rep. O'Neill himself had not been informed of the unsuccessful effort to quash the subpoena, he had delegated such authority to the House clerk.

This touched off a spirited debate, led by Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the minority leader, who called for the resignation of the

clerk. The House voted instead to have the Rules Committee investigate what had happened.

"We are under attack... certain members of this body are accused of crimes," Rep. Rhodes said, referring to the FBI's Abscam undercover investigation, which had implicated seven House members and a senator. "We must make sure that whatever we do in this matter, we do operating in the open, operating honorably... That has not been the situation."

Although Rep. Wilson's case pre-dates the FBI's Abscam "sting" op-

eration and is unrelated to it, Rep. Rhodes noted the irony of the House's "denying records [on Rep. Wilson's] to the Judiciary Department at the same time we were asking them for the records of Abscam."

Rep. Wilson is under investigation by the Justice Department and has been charged by the House ethics committee with 15 counts of alleged bribery, payroll padding, personal use of campaign funds and perjury.

Although neither he nor his attorney could be reached for comment, sources confirmed that House attorneys had been working since November to quash the Department of Justice's subpoena for Rep. Wilson's employee records. On Feb. 6, the case reached Chief Justice Warren Burger of the Supreme Court, who refused to intervene and block the subpoena. Rep. Wilson has denied any wrongdoing.

## 11 Congressmen Urge Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT) — Eleven Republican congressmen yesterday urged the House leadership to open an inquiry into the conduct of Rep. Richard Kelly, R-Fla., in the Abscam investigation. Rep. Kelly is the only Republican among those implicated in the scandal.

The House minority leader, noted that Rep. Kelly had acknowledged receiving \$25,000 from FBI agents posing as Arab businessmen, but insisted he did so as part of his own investigation of a "criminal operation."

The congressman's account "challenges credibility and suggests that Mr. Kelly acted in a manner unbecoming a member of Congress," the 11 Republicans said in their letter.

## 20-Year-Olds Would Be Taken First

# White House Sees Random-Lottery Draft

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP) — The Carter administration has told Congress that should the resumption of the military draft become necessary it will be based on a random lottery system that would take 20-year-olds first.

In a 62-page report to Congress on President Carter's decision to call for the resumption of draft registration for men and his request for authority to require registration of women, the administration stressed that Mr. Carter "has no intention under present circumstances" of also calling for renewed military conscription.

Nevertheless, the administration outlined a plan for a possible draft, and estimated that 100,000 draftees could be processed by the Selective Service System 28 days after a general military mobilization.

Mr. Carter currently has authority to require registration for the draft of men between the ages of 18 and 26. He has asked Congress for \$45 million to begin registering men born in 1960 and 1961 and for authority to require women born in those years to register.

The president would need congressional approval before the draft could be resumed.

According to the report, the lottery draft system would first take people who reach the age of 20 the year military conscription is resumed — those born in 1960, if the draft were resumed this year. The lottery would be based on dates of birth randomly chosen.

The administration said the registration of 19- and 20-year-olds this year would produce a sufficiently large manpower pool, and noted that Mr. Carter's plan calls for the routine registration of 18-year-olds on their birthdays, beginning next Jan. 1.

The estimate that 100,000 draf-

tees could be processed within 28 days of a general mobilization was based on the assumption that Congress would grant the president authority to resume the draft one day after he asked for it.

According to the timetable, the first inductees would report to their assigned military bases 13 days after the mobilization.

During such a draft, says the report, inductees would be notified by a Western Union mailgram. The mailgram would order the inductee to report for physical examination and processing. It would also give the inductee information on exemption and deferment rights and forms on which to claim an exemption or deferment, as well as the address of his local draft board, which would consider such claims.

No Student Deferments

Mr. Carter has said no draft inducted by his administration would allow student deferments, which he says have tended to protect the

more affluent from military service at the expense of the poor.

The president's registration plan would not involve the issuance of draft cards or the classification of young people by marital or other status. The administration said it had considered requiring classification at the time of registration but had concluded that would not be worth the cost and would not speed up the process.

"The benefit of classification before mobilization would not be in response time, but in a more orderly induction process since orders would be issued only to those already classified," the report said.

The Carter plan does not call for presently reactivating local draft boards. But the report said the Selective Service System will work with the nation's governors over the next 18 months "to develop a process for recruiting and training members of local boards" should the resumption of the draft become necessary.

## U.S. Man Lives Immigration Nightmare

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 14 (NYT) — A U.S. citizen has been detained as an illegal alien in San Juan, P.R., and deported to and imprisoned in Guatemala while relatives sought to convince immigration officials they had deported a native-born American.

Norberto Gautier came home last night, the State Department and officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service refuse to comment.

According to relatives, Mr. Gautier's troubles began when he was about to board an American Airlines Flight from San Juan to Newark Jan. 29.

He was stopped by a uniformed INS official who asserted he was

Guatemalan, according to Jeffrey Fogel, his attorney. Although he showed his card and said he was born in Puerto Rico, Mr. Gautier was taken to a detention facility in San Juan and held for three days.

A Good Candidate

Relatives said during that period immigration officials said Mr. Gautier signed a document stating he was Guatemalan and agreed to voluntary deportation. Another brother, Joseph, called Mr. Gautier a "good candidate to be intimidated by authority."

On Jan. 31 Mr. Gautier was put on a plane to Guatemala by immigration officers, who cashed in his

ticket to Newark to pay part of the fare. After wandering around the Guatemala City airport for a day and a half, Mr. Gautier was arrested and taken to prison, relatives said.

Finally, on Monday, State Department officials agreed that Mr. Gautier was a U.S. citizen and arranged for his return.

But Mr. Fogel said a Bradley aide had been warned that Mr. Gautier could be prosecuted for fraud for signing false documents to get a free trip to Guatemala. And Joseph Gautier said the State Department had told him it expected Mr. Gautier to reimburse the government for the cost of his flight from Guatemala City to Newark.

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## A Delicate Stage

The thrust of President Carter's remarks at his news conference Wednesday night was just right. He urged discretion and warned against false optimism. Negotiations to win the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran have reached a delicate stage and extreme care must be taken to assure that they are not derailed. Candidates such as Mr. Carter's democratic rival, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., should weigh their words carefully before uttering them. Journalists, while fulfilling their professional responsibilities, should exercise sensitivity in preparing stories on the negotiations. And the president should have the self-control to avoid responding in anger to political posturing by his rivals.

From the public record, it appears that Sen. Kennedy was justified in taking credit for the hostage-release formulation President Carter seemed to be suggesting at his press conference. In his wide-ranging speech at Georgetown University on Jan. 28, Sen. Kennedy recommended that an international commission to investigate the shah be named before the hostages were released, but not begin its work until after their release. His timing, however, could not have been worse. What purpose but a political one could possibly be served by speaking out now? How will it help the hostages to snipe at the president while

they are still held captive? If the purpose was to improve his chances in the New Hampshire primary, his priorities were misplaced.

But President Carter was not duty bound to respond to the senator. He could easily have side-stepped the challenge by saying that he was not interested in getting into a political dispute while sensitive talks were under way. That would have been appropriately presidential and probably would have won him political points as well.

As to the substance of the plan being worked out with the help of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Carter has said: "We would support steps by the United Nations that would lead to the release of the hostages if they are consistent with our goals and our essential international principles. An appropriate commission with a carefully defined purpose would be a step toward resolution of this crisis." The language is precise, but not too precise. It has the ring of a brief by a good lawyer. It will take that kind of lawyerly use of language to bridge the remaining gaps between the United States and Iran. For the sake of the hostages, the lawyers should be allowed to complete their work.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Israel Takes Another Bite

While it returns the Sinai to Egypt, Israel is moving by stages to annex the West Bank. That policy will not be announced. It may even be abandoned if the opposition to it hardens in Israel, Egypt or the United States. But the Israeli people have been frightened by pretexts of "security" into supporting the extreme Zionist dreams held by a minority of their fellow citizens. Egypt has been disarmed by the Sinai transaction and enormous amounts of U.S. aid. And the U.S. president is judged helpless to resist, especially in an election year focused on confrontation with the Russians.

Under the cover of the Camp David accords and East-West tensions, Israel continues to change the legal and demographic conditions in the West Bank. By one ruse after another, Jews are encroaching upon the region's Arabs, adding to the "archaeological" and "army" camps with newly requisitioned or purchased rural lands and now with claims to ancestral homes inside hostile Arab cities.

As in the latest move into urban Hebron, the Israelis are careful never to create a clear focus for objection. New policies are adopted, but not immediately acted upon; new rules are labeled tentative, then kept indefinitely; laws are observed, but then bent out of shape. The move into Hebron was widely justified as retaliation for the murder there of a young Israeli; no one seemed to care that this demeaned the historical rights of settlement so heatedly claimed at other times. With every new step, a few more Israelis are exposed to terror and Arab hatred. They then need more protection from the army, more settlers to enhance security, more restrictions on the surrounding Arab life. The tentacles spread.

For most members of Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet, annexation may not even be the main objective. Many do not share the ambitions that drive the West Bank settlers. But they find it expedient to let extremists and the small religious parties have their way; the alternative might be the fall of the government, the loss of power or the inconvenience of a premature election.

For Americans, however, Israel's democracy cannot excuse a provocative policy. A more conciliatory approach that does not threaten Palestinians with absorption might not automatically enhance U.S. influence in the Moslem world and diminish that of the Soviet Union. But U.S. diplomacy cannot escape the taint of Israel's conduct. If Arabs deeply resent the perceived injustices to Palestinians, then colonizing the West Bank further is bound to injure U.S. interests.

Israel's defense of creeping annexation is no longer persuasive. The cries of "security" ring hollow when Arab hostility is knowingly provoked and when the Israeli Army is left to cope with increasingly vulnerable outposts. The view that Camp David did not forbid settlements does not make them right. They offend the spirit of the "autonomy" promised to the Palestinians and also the offer to defer for five years the rival claims of sovereignty on the West Bank.

The colonization makes it hard to envision useful negotiations. It will gradually construct the deal that might be negotiated. Given its great investment in Camp David, and interests in the Arab world, the United States can demand a less preemptive policy. Israel should be pressed to stop settling the West Bank.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Chrysler's French Connection

Chrysler's alliance with Peugeot-Citroen, the French automobile manufacturer, fits into a consistent pattern of evolution. Throughout the industry, companies are rapidly trying to build worldwide networks for designing and manufacturing cars, as well as for selling them. Most of the initiative is coming from Europe, where a dozen major companies now compete in a market the size of the United States.

To expand, the Europeans know they will have to go overseas. Volkswagen is now manufacturing in the United States. Renault has bought into American Motors, which will shortly begin producing Renault cars in Wisconsin. And now that Chrysler has been shored up by act of Congress, Peugeot-Citroen has lent it some money and is going into several projects to design and build vehicles jointly.

Peugeot is a natural partner for Chrysler. When its financial crisis forced Chrysler to sell its European subsidiaries two years ago, the buyer was Peugeot. Chrysler got not only cash but 15 percent of Peugeot's stock. Now Chrysler will not only help Peugeot sell its cars in North America, but perhaps also collaborate in the next generation of cars that Peugeot's engineers are beginning to design.

The goal here is, of course, to increase their economies of scale — the low manufac-

turing costs and solid profits that result from long production runs.

Simply building a small car with high gasoline mileage is not going to be good enough. All of the companies are rushing to do that, and most of the small new cars are remarkably similar to each other. In the history of the automobile industry, the winners have been the companies that succeeded in differentiating their cars in their customers' minds. With fuel supplies tight and increasingly expensive, it seems likely that customers will demand more specialized vehicles. The car built for short-range travel, for example, may be very different from one built for long distances. Perhaps people will choose to buy one kind of car for daily chores, and rent another for family vacations.

The automobile industry now seems to be somewhere around the midpoint of a period of rapid technological experimentation. But while the initial progress toward the fuel-saving car has imposed high costs on the companies, the next phase — toward greater savings and, simultaneously, greater diversity — is going to be even more costly. There are no more than four or five auto companies in the world large enough to handle it alone. That's why the others, like Chrysler and Peugeot, are anxiously and rapidly expanding their partnerships.

THE WASHINGTON POST

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1905

WASHINGTON — Relations between President Roosevelt and the Senate have been rapidly moving towards the realm of sharp discord. The subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee adopted yesterday a report written by Sen. Spooner holding that the president had done an illegal thing in appointing Gen. Wood to be a major-general, and in promoting 170 other officers during "constructive recess" when a recess had in fact not occurred. The declaration that the president exceeded his powers in making recess appointments is really the most serious event that has occurred during the entire discussion of the powers of the president and the Senate.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1930

CHICAGO — The municipal treasure chest, thought to have been as bare as Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard, has been found to contain a "bone," which assures payment of long overdue salaries to at least a third of the city's penniless employees. Having started their uphill fight against financial chaos, city authorities have made a surprise discovery of an asset on which they can realize \$1.85 million. This sum, derived from the vehicle tax and corporate funds, had been overlooked by distracted administrators of the city's finances. Although this windfall is a mere drop in the bucket of Chicago's debt of nearly \$300 million, it will relieve the plight of some 12,000 municipal employees.



## On Using Food as a Political Weapon

By Iain Guest

ROME — Should — or could — food be used as a "political weapon"? In the light of President Carter's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, and allegations that the regime in Cambodia has deliberately withheld food aid from opponents, the question has been widely aired recently.

It now seems certain to get a new lease on life following a report just issued here in Rome by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on the effects of the Soviet embargo.

The result, concludes the FAO, will probably not be crippling. If, as expected, Argentina makes good some of the sale, the Russians will probably be 7 million tons of animal feed short of the 32 million tons they needed to import after a disastrous harvest last spring. The result? There will be 1 million tons less pork, and 300,000 tons less poultry. Less bacon and eggs, but very far from a national crisis.

**A Hungry World**  
The picture will change dramatically, however, if this year's harvest is as bad, and the U.S. grain embargo is still in force. In that case, says the FAO, the Russians could face a shortage of up to 20 million tons of animal feed. The choice would then lie between cutting deep into food stocks, or slaughtering cattle and sheep which would further hurt long-suffering Soviet consumers.

This possibility makes it harder than ever to avoid the comparison between the West's domination of food in a hungry world, and OPEC's grip on oil in a world starved for energy.

Eighty percent of the world's food exports now come from just two countries — the United States and Canada. With 25 countries facing food shortages at the end of 1979, it is little wonder that many developing countries view this fact with as much apprehension as the West looks on OPEC.

President Carter's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union also shows that the United States is prepared to use food for political ends, further driving home the comparison with OPEC, which tried to withhold oil from supporters of Israel during the 1973 Yom Kippur war. Some are even talking of a "food cartel" following the decision of Western allies to support the embargo.

The more one pursues the comparison, the more striking it becomes. For example:

- **Profits.** The price of oil has soared last year, but so did the price of food. In November, 1978, a ton of U.S. wheat cost \$141. A year later, \$186.
- **Production controls.** Some members of OPEC keep their oil underground to achieve maximum profits. But until the early 1970s, U.S. farmers were paid not to plant wheat in order to maintain prices. This system — known as a "soil bank" — was suspended after the FAO reported that 460 million people throughout the world were starving. But some feel the Carter administration may be forced to subsidize a cut in U.S. acreage this year to sustain prices if the embargo on sales to the Soviet Union still holds.

**Dependency.** It is alarming to know that it is "others" who decide on filling one's gas tank and heating one's house, and Americans need no reminder that they are dependent on imported oil.

**The 'Others'**  
But food importers also feel frustration that "others" control the next meal. In the opening sequence of Frederick Forsyth's latest best-seller, "The Devil's Alternative," the Soviet Politburo considers invading Western Europe after a major food shortage. Throughout the Third World, meanwhile, there is the same frustration, the same inability to expand production, encourage small farmers, initiate land reforms — the same lack of willpower that the West faces in developing alternative sources of energy.

**Desperate to cover up the U.S. weakness.** President Carter last week sent Zbigniew Brzezinski to Pakistan's Khyber Pass to pose ferociously with a Chinese-made rifle; this week, Carter announced he would put 1,800 Marines on U.S. ships in the Arabian Sea.

This tiny, bobbing, makeshift garrison is not intended to hold off any serious Soviet move. Instead, it is a way of telling the Russians that if the U.S. light brigade is forced to charge and is wiped out, that the United States will be drawn into a world war. Like the garrison in Berlin, the floating 1,800 will be the "tripwire" to ignite a conflict.

It isn't all negative, however. Just as the dependency on oil is hastening the search for alternative sources of energy, so food shortages must eventually force importers to become less dependent on nature and the North American breadbasket. And there is one impressive precedent: China, which last year produced 270 million tons of food — an increase of 5 percent over 1978 in a year when production in other Asian countries declined sharply.

But China's recipe may be too unpalatable for others to follow: decentralization, political reforms, all-round development in the agricultural sector — in contrast to the Soviet Union, where suffocating and unrealistic national plans are imposed by Moscow on a depressed rural peasantry.

So much for the similarities between food and oil. Of the differences, two matter, and two do not. Of those that do not matter, the first is that food is a renewable resource, unlike oil. But against this, it hardly matters because new wells can be drilled, new reserves found, oil can be extracted from tar sands — if the need is great enough.

Second, weather is unpredictable and destabilizing in food production — and there is nothing quite comparable in oil. But the revolution in Iran showed that the oil industry is also subject to unforeseen shocks. Imagine, too, what effect on Sheikh Ahmed Yaman's nightmare — a super-tanker or several super-tankers blown up in the Strait of Hormuz — would have.

There are, however, two ways in which the comparison between oil and food falls down. First, whereas the long-term points, to a lessening of our need for oil, the reverse is obviously true of food. Indeed, the FAO forecasts that by 1990, developing countries will need to import

70 million tons of food — 16 million tons more than they did last year.

Furthermore, while the oil price rises have hit middle-income developing countries, at least they have exports which can be used to pay for oil or as collateral against loans. With food, it is the reverse. Most of the world's starving are to be found in the least developed countries whose exports are stagnant.

This is why the U.S. control of food exports is so potent. President Carter has already shown commendable restraint in exempting food from any sanctions against Iran. And no one need lament the embargo on grain for Soviet livestock: This will have the effect of easing freight rates, and allow the United States to increase food aid and create a reserve — for use by humans.

But all this will be thanks, ironically, to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, not a deliberate U.S. policy to share its bounty. There could be no better way for the United States to win friends and influence in the Third World (helping to save lives at the same time) than refraining from acting like OPEC.

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## Sending in the Marines

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For more than 100 days, defense strategists have been asking: Does the United States have the military capability to "project power" into the Gulf in the event of a Soviet thrust at Iran or the Arabian oil fields?

The document that is the basis of most informed discussions is "the Wolfowitz report," a lengthy and secret study of U.S. capabilities in that area prepared last year under the direction of Paul Wolfowitz, a top Pentagon planner.

The study was obtained by Richard Burt of The New York Times, who reported last week that its central conclusion was that U.S. forces could not stop a Soviet military takeover of Iran if Moscow decided "to seize a historical opportunity to change the worldwide balance."

An alarming angle, though not the central point of the study, was that "to prevail in an Iranian scenario, we might have to threaten or make use of tactical nuclear weapons."

**Taken as True**  
The Carter administration could not afford to let this realistic assessment be taken as true. That would be tantamount to admitting that three years of Carter defense budgets — which stripped down naval construction and weakened U.S. ability to move conventional forces to trouble spots — had fairly invited the Russians to take advantage of our Iranian paralysis by seizing Afghanistan.

Therefore, Pentagon officials had to discredit their department's own truthful estimate that it would take more than a month to transport sizable fighting force — about 20,000 men — to a defense of a Soviet invasion.

Accordingly, a leftover from the LBJ Vietnam era — Undersecretary of Defense Robert (The Blowtorch) Komer — has been spreading the word that the United States could have a fighting force on the scene in half the time. Nobody believed that; moreover, if the Russians wanted to grab Iran's oil fields their airborne divisions could do the job long before U.S. defenders reached the area.

Desperate to cover up the U.S. weakness, President Carter last week sent Zbigniew Brzezinski to Pakistan's Khyber Pass to pose ferociously with a Chinese-made rifle; this week, Carter announced he would put 1,800 Marines on U.S. ships in the Arabian Sea.

This tiny, bobbing, makeshift garrison is not intended to hold off any serious Soviet move. Instead, it is a way of telling the Russians that if the U.S. light brigade is forced to charge and is wiped out, that the United States will be drawn into a world war. Like the garrison in Berlin, the floating 1,800 will be the "tripwire" to ignite a conflict.

good idea. The Russians know the United States is bluffing; the United States is not about to launch World War III "to save Iran" or "to save Mideast oil." The only way we will deter them from reaching for the lifeline to choke off NATO and Japan is to mount a credible conventional force in the area — a "projection balance," as the Wolfowitz report calls it — that will enable the West and Islam to put as many men into the area equipped to fight as can the Russians, Yemenis and Cubans.

That does not mean relying on symbolic acts. Registering young men for a draft when manpower is by no means the most pressing U.S. defense need is a symbolic act; refusing to play in the Moscow Olympics is a symbolic act; tough talk on television is more of the same. Geopolitical power does not come out of the end of the mouth.

That is why genuine hawks are so unhappy with the president's hawkish talk. Every time Carter "reaffirms a commitment," his Pentagon is too weak to keep, hawks worry. Strength, not dangerous toughness, requires the United States to make deals over for Sinai bases in being; it requires heavy pressure on the Saudis to stop pretending they can be protected from afar, or that the fear of the PLO is as important to them as fear of Soviet domination; strength requires pressure on Western allies and Japan to contribute men and money to a regional defense force if they expect the United

States to continue to offer them its nuclear umbrella. It requires belittling on domestic spending and a start to an "arms race" that the United States can win — which is the only way to induce an eventual arms agreement from the Russians.

The United States should stop pretending it sees no danger of aggression from Soviet-supplied Iraq, now the most powerful military threat in the region and no friend of the West's. The United States should start treating Turkey as an ally again, because the traditional enemy of our enemy is our friend.

"Turkey could provide air bases that could be important in tactical air operations in northern Iran," says the secret Pentagon study. "Turkey could provide tough and capable, although poorly equipped, combat forces." Turkey needs help now, and could make all the difference in a regional alliance, but one-burner-at-a-time diplomacy hasn't gotten around to the Turks yet.

The hard truth is that the United States does not have the alliances and bases to enable it to "project power" quickly and strongly into the area. Tough talk from weak positions invites, and does not deter, aggression and subversion. Rather than more military publicity stunts, the United States could use more specific deals to engage the countries in the area to help us defend ourselves.

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### Letters

#### U.S. Priorities

It would seem very evident at this point in U.S. history that the dilemma with which Americans are faced is very basic in an ideological sense. In this current disaffection with the Soviet Union or any subsequent adversary, the question will repeatedly arise: Is the United States prepared to stand uncompromisingly for the principle of man's personal freedom or, does, in the final analysis, the "almighty dollar" have the No. 1 priority?

Our country with its so-called free enterprise system somewhat tainted, has generally been one with an abundance of surpluses. In order to facilitate the high living standard to which we have become accustomed, we must dispose of these surpluses, hopefully at a profit. To alter this practice means higher unit costs, with a loss of volume and an accompanying standard of living evolving as less restrained.

It must be remembered that though man's personal liberty is generally based on a foundation of economic freedom, one must possess the "horse" before seriously considering the "cart."

Periodically, therefore, it would seem obvious that unless Americans demonstrate they are willing to sacrifice luxury or even their lives in order to maintain what is historically their sacred honor, they will be threatened recklessly, coerced unmercifully and made a laughing stock by every opportunist who comes down the path of political adventure.

SAMUEL M. BROOKS, Estoril, Portugal.

## Dakar Sees New Phase For Africa

By Jonathan Power

DAKAR — Leopold Senghor, president of Senegal, member of the Société des Agrégés de Grammaire, co-drafter of the Constitution of France's Fifth Republic, minister in the government of Edgar Faure, is often regarded to his displeasure as France's man in Africa.

Senghor, when confronted by the list of recent events during which he has taken France's line, likes to recall his early days as a nationalist politician in France. Famed poet and philosopher he might have been, but he could not persuade France to give up its policy of balkanization in French Africa. Senghor had wanted a part of French West Africa, the Sudan and Senegal, to be left as one unit, a viable size for survival. He still regards France's failure to do this as a major mistake.

### Early Poems

Reading his early poems, one is reminded of the passion that he and Aimé Césaire put into their movement called Negritude. Europe, he used to say, has trodden on African culture, art and ideas:

"Lord God, forgive white Europe/The Christians, forsaking thy light and/The gentleness of the heart/Have lit their camp fires with my parchments/Tormented my disciplines, deported/My doctors and masters of science."

The strong views on racial issues still linger on. It is the alleged Algerian racism towards blacks that helps keep his relations with his northern neighbor ice cold. Moreover, although he admires and leans toward Henry Kissinger's view of Realpolitik, he wishes, when it comes to southern African affairs, that "Kissinger's method had been applied with Andrew Young's temperament."

Kissinger was "too slow in his actions" whereas Young "was far more brutal and went in headfirst." Senghor, too, likes to hark back to his socialist pedigree. He is still, he says, a "militant socialist." Senghor, he said, has made a "black African interpretation of Marx and Engels." In point of fact, Senghor is more a West German Social Democrat than a French Socialist. And, once scratched, Senghor is a true red-white-and-blue man of the Occident.

Last September, Senghor strongly supported France when it sent in troops to the Central African Empire to help topple Jean-Bédel Bokassa. When it was suggested that the French move was analogous to the way the Russians got rid of Hafizullah Amin in Afghanistan, he replied sharply, "Comparaison n'est pas raison."

"Some 300 French soldiers intervened in Central Africa, some 100,000 Russians intervened in Afghanistan with sophisticated weapons. The Russians had the prestige, killed who they claimed had killed them. In the French did not intend Bokassa had called them. They did not kill Bokassa. Moreover, Bokassa had been deposed by commission of African jurists chosen by Bokassa's agreement. There was nothing like that in Afghanistan."

On some issues Senghor is prepared to stake out a line in front of the French. While France has been slowly moderating its support of Morocco's claim to the Western Sahara and warming up its relations with the new government in Algeria, Senghor has been arguing for more U.S. military aid to King Hassan and sharply denouncing Soviet weapons to the Polisario.

Whenever the problems of the countries around him, Senghor back home is firmly in the saddle, despite regular droughts and negative growth rates. Senegalese political life is being loosened up.

### New Phase

There are still do's and don'ts but elected parties can compete for favor, and the opposition operates in its tracks. Senghor's speeches. Human rights abuses minimal.

Senghor sees Africa moving into a new phase of its development in the 1980s — more democracy, less ideology in its economics and less tolerance of Soviet imperialism as a substitute for colonial rule. He notes with satisfaction that only three African countries used the veto at the UN on the side of the Soviet Union after Afghanistan.

"Africans must think by themselves and for themselves," Senghor repeats. Senghor is unlikely to persuade much of the rest of Africa that this means quite the booming relationship with the ex-colonial power that Senegal has developed. But that he is being listened to rather more than he used to be is a sign of the times.

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### Planned Base in Rural Essex

## Britain Said to Choose Site for 3d International Airport

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — The British Embassy said yesterday that Britain has decided to construct a third international airport in rural Essex into the third international airport for London in the next two decades, an embassy spokesman said. The decision on airport policy, made by the House of Commons in November, amounted to a go-ahead for a new international airport in the immediate area, and was instead en-

## Atom Fuel Protested in France

ERBOURG, France, Feb. 14 (AP) — Six 80-ton containers of nuclear fuel from Japan were today despite on-shore protests and efforts by the peace movement to block the ship bringing the fuel. A protester was slightly injured by the Greenpeace ship was slightly damaged. At shore, 3,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Cherbourg to protest the third ship of Japanese spent nuclear fuel to La Hague reprocessing plant, the world's largest — 15 miles west of the port. The ship Rainbow Warrior was damaged when two French boats, in heavy fog, forced it to try to intercept the ship. The ship Pacific Swan was hit by the Rainbow Warrior. The ship Pacific Swan was hit by the Rainbow Warrior. The ship Pacific Swan was hit by the Rainbow Warrior.

Hit by Boat Hook  
Other persons from the Rainbow Warrior who tried to move in the dike of the ship were released without being hit. One of them was wounded by a boat hook. The ship Pacific Swan was hit by the Rainbow Warrior. The ship Pacific Swan was hit by the Rainbow Warrior. The ship Pacific Swan was hit by the Rainbow Warrior.

At summer, Rainbow Warrior had inflatable dinghies off the coast of Iceland to block whaling. The previous summer, the made anti-whaling forays off the coast of Spain, after trying to dump the dumping of nuclear waste from Britain 600 miles out in the Atlantic.

## Republicans Ask House Vote on Tax-Cut Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT) — A majority of Republican congressmen demanded yesterday that Democratic leadership in the House permit a floor vote on a bill to raise taxes, and declared that the election would be a "national referendum" on the issue of taxation. A letter to House Speaker O'Neill Jr. from the Republican Caucus declared: "We respectfully request a vote — yes or no — on the question of a tax cut for the 'lean people'." The letter was signed by 150 of the 160 Republicans in the House. There are 274 seats and one seat is vacant. A Republican maneuver was a vote to President Carter's position that economic conditions — inflation, the absence of a deflation, and the persistence of a budget deficit — made a tax cut unwise. However, Mr. O'Neill said he might change his mind if the economy weakened or stagnated. He said that Republicans would be given an opportunity to test House sentiment on taxes, but not the precise timing — a vote on a tax cut — that they demand. The aide had a first such test could take in mid-April, when the House passes its first budget resolution for 1981 fiscal year. The fiscal year starts Oct. 1. The raising tax reduction in the next of the budget resolution, he said, the Democrats would pay attention to the proposition that a tax cut would increase the deficit. A result, Rep. O'Neill's aide said, would be to all Democratic defections and the Republican amendment to the budget resolution.

iet Torpedo Beached  
GATA, Japan, Feb. 14 (AP) — A Soviet torpedo washed up on the coast of the Sea of Japan today, but Japanese officials said it contained no explosive and was a dummy for testing.



Policemen struggle to hold back pickets at a private steel mill in Sheffield.

## Violence Erupts on Picket Lines at U.K. Steel Plants

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters) — Violence erupted on picket lines today as the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher moved to toughen legislation to curb the power of unions. With a steelworkers' strike in its seventh week, there were clashes outside two mills. Coal miners and technicians were brought in from other areas to help pickets attempting to block steel plants. In Sheffield, workers at a private plant defied the union's order to strike in sympathy with the 100,000 men employed by the state-owned British Steel Corp. Twenty persons were arrested and two

injured as police struggled to control 1,500 chanting pickets. Two pickets were injured in incidents outside another private mill in Sheerness, southern England. In London, the Cabinet met to endorse proposals worked out yesterday to strengthen the employment bill. The bill, now passing through Parliament, is aimed at ending some of the immunities unions have under British law. The Cabinet has been divided on the issue, with Employment Minister James Prior urging caution and Mrs. Thatcher advocating more restrictive measures.

### Official Says Plant Closures Are Possible

## U.S. Nuclear Spent-Fuel Storage Urged

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP) — The United States may have to shut down some of its nuclear power plants in the next three years unless Congress allows the federal government to establish a storage facility for burned-out atomic fuel.

That was the message carried yesterday by the Carter administration to the Senate subcommittee on energy, proliferation and federal services one day after the president told Congress of his plan to store spent nuclear fuel and bury radioactive waste. "No utility in the next year will be forced to shut down because of a shortage of fuel storage," William Dircks, acting executive director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, testified. "But by 1983, things could be different when there is a real need for a storage pool."

### 'Swimming Pools'

The Carter administration is asking Congress for \$300 million in fiscal 1981 to develop and open a storage facility where spent nuclear fuel can be kept during the moratorium President Carter has declared on nuclear reprocessing and the extraction of plutonium in the United States. The administration also is suggesting that a permanent waste dump should be selected by 1983.

While nuclear reprocessing is prohibited, spent nuclear fuel is piling up rapidly in "swimming pools" beside civilian nuclear power plants. Administration officials said yesterday that most of the 70 operating plants in the United States either have expanded their storage pools to the limit or are seeking permission to do so.

The NRC said that three electric companies had permission to transfer spent fuel to ease storage shortages. Two asked to move spent fuel from South Carolina to North Carolina and a third asked to transfer the fuel between reactor sites in Illinois. NRC records show that one nuclear power plant in Alabama and another in South Carolina will have exhausted their storage capacities this year. The same records show that plants in Illinois, Michigan and Georgia will exhaust their storage pools in 1981. Plants in Florida and New Jersey will run out of space in 1982 and two plants in Illinois and another in California will do so by 1983.

### Storage Expansion

Most of these plants have asked the NRC for permission to expand their storage pools. But a pool can be expanded only once because the spent fuel bundles would be stored too close together if the operation were repeated.

## Portugal's Air Links Remain Cut by Strike

LISBON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Portugal today began its third day without air links as the country's 300 striking air traffic controllers termed the government's contract proposals insufficient. Nearly 500 flights are affected daily.

A spokesman for the controllers' association, which is pressing for government passage of a contract negotiated last summer, said the latest counterproposal from the Transport Ministry "gives us absolutely nothing — things are worse than they were at the start of the strike."

## In Apparent Shift, North Korea Backs A Series of Exchanges With the South

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (WP) — In an apparent softening of its bargaining stance, North Korea would agree to arranging a series of economic and cultural exchanges with the South before attempting to achieve political unification, according to a source who usually reflects views of the Communist government in Pyongyang.

It appears to be a further concession offered by the North in its latest intense campaign to get unification talks under way. The change was explained yesterday by Pak Jae Ro, deputy chairman of a large North Korean citizens association in Tokyo. In an interview, he outlined a three-stage approach to unification that gives first priority to a series of gradually adopted exchange programs, cooperative agreements, military de-escalation and diplomatic cooperation.

A year ago, the North was insisting on a political "confederation" of the two countries as the first step to emerge from unification talks. In contrast, the South was proposing a series of smaller steps, beginning with economic cooperation.

But in the interview yesterday, Mr. Pak, in effect, adopted the South's idea and said that the first stage should consist of cooperative arrangements in economic, cultural, diplomatic and military fields.

The next step, he said, would be the confederation, but he indicated that this would come about only after the cooperative agreements had a chance to work and a feeling of "trust" between the two countries had been dissipated. Ultimately, he said, a consensus would appear on a single, unified state.

Mr. Pak is deputy chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which claims to represent about 600,000 Korean nationals who favor the Communist government in Pyongyang. Because of his frequent contacts

with the Pyongyang government, he is regarded as a reliable guide to its political positions. Over a period of years, his comments have proved to be accurate reflections of the views held by North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

### Meeting of Premiers

The two governments, divided by war and ideology for 35 years, are now engaged in working-level talks aimed at arranging a meeting of premiers to discuss unification.

In pressing for the talks since mid-January, the North has successively acceded to several positions held by the South. It has agreed to begin discussions between government authorities, whereas in the past it had insisted that it would not talk on a government-to-government level, but only through meetings of political parties and social groups.

It also has recognized the South by name as an independent government for the first time and has dropped its past insistence on signing a formal peace treaty with the United States before dealing with Seoul.

But each of those concessions involved ways of getting talks started and did not touch on what might come out of the meeting of the heads of government. So far as could be learned, Mr. Pak's comments are the first North Korean indication of what schedule Pyongyang would accept for actually unifying the country.

"We favor first, multilateral cooperation and interchanges," Mr. Pak said. "Then after such exchanges, we envision a confederation of the North and the South while leaving social and economic systems intact on both sides. So the fundamental assumption is that neither side would try to impose its own system on the other side."

"The confederation," Mr. Pak added, "would last for a considerable time. This period will produce a better understanding between the two sides and then there will finally be a consensus for complete unification."

The form that a unified Korea would take would be determined during the period of confederation, he said.

## Energy Department Aide Says U.S. Should Take Over Alaska Gas Line

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — A Department of Energy attorney is recommending that the proposed \$20-billion Alaska natural gas pipeline be owned and operated by a federal government corporation.

Martin Lipton, the Energy Department's special counsel on the proposed pipeline, said Monday that because of lengthy delays in obtaining private financing for the pipeline, the government should step in. The Washington Post reported.

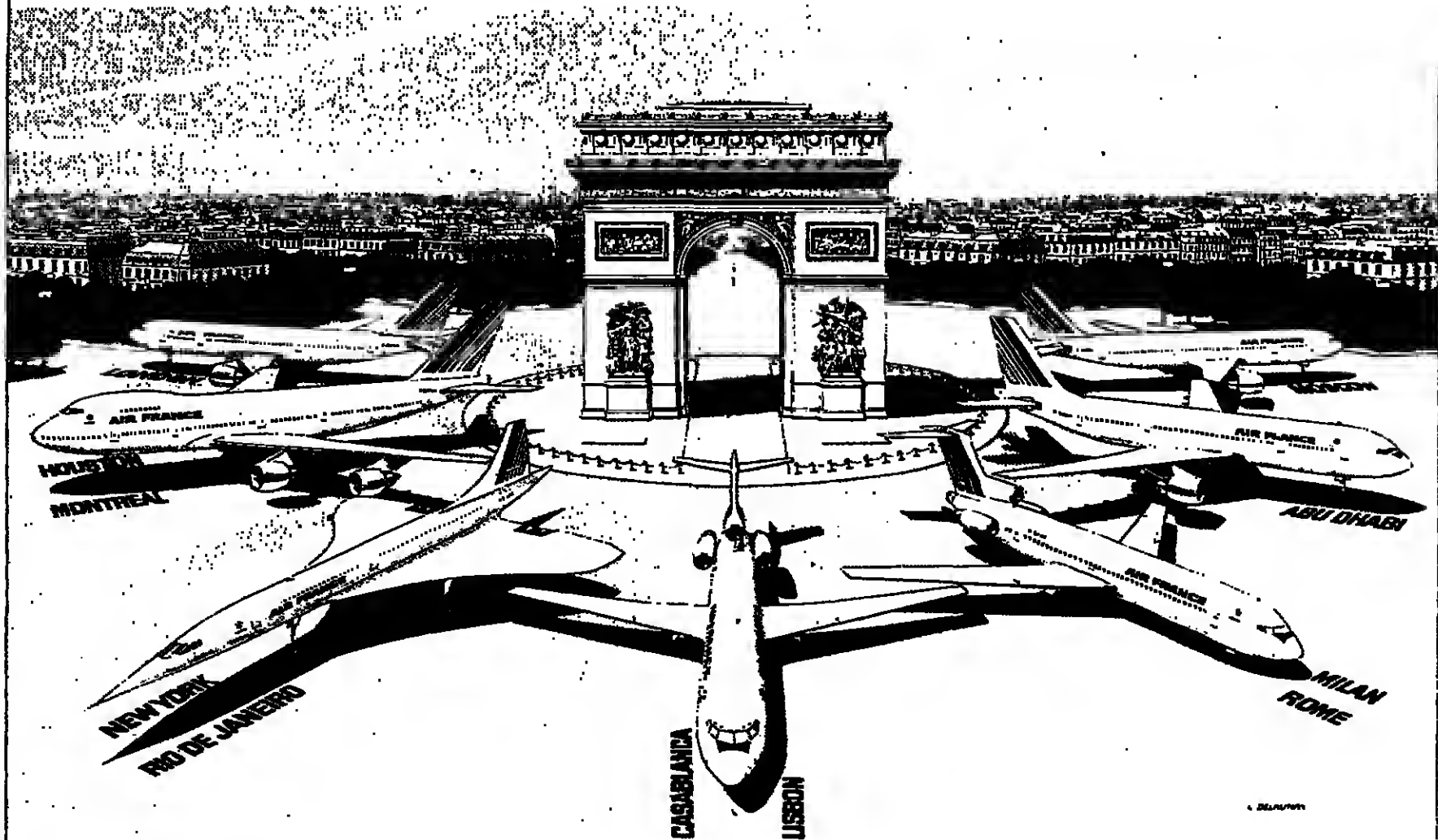
The newspaper said it had obtained a confidential memo in which Mr. Lipton accused John McMillan, chairman of the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co., of refusing

to negotiate financing details with the oil companies that own the gas. Northwest is the partnership picked by the government to build the pipeline.

An attorney for Northwest accused Mr. Lipton of a "gross distortion of the facts" and said his recommendations could destroy delicate negotiations. The Post said.

The financing controversy involves only the 741-mile Alaska segment of the pipeline. A separate group of Canadian pipeline companies is planning to build the 2,124 miles of the line in Canada, which would then link with existing pipelines in the lower 48 states.

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# Weekend

## Mardi Gras in Europe: 1980



Carnival in Europe varies with the locale: In Binche, Belgium (above), the "Gilles" wear huge ostrich-feather headdresses; in Nice, "carnavaliers" make gigantic heads (below) that wink; in Cologne, clowns cavort with majorettes.

### The Passions of Nice

by Warren Trabant

NICE — There has always been a very rigid hierarchy among makers of the two-score, 10-foot-high "mummers, monsters, masques, hobgoblins and waking nightmares" — the papier-mâché figures that have been a principal attraction of the 10-year-old Nice Carnival since 1873.

The Carnival parade tradition here began in 80 when a prize was offered for the most spectacular float in the "royal" parade of His Majesty King Carnival and his Court. The contest aroused fierce passions. In 1872 one of the judges, a local heroine, washerwoman, Thérèse Segurane, who beat a group of Bagnols' Turks off the ramparts with her wash bucket during the 1543 siege of Nice. Then, turning back on them, she lifted her skirts in a sumptuous gesture of contempt.

A rival float in 1875 featured an impressive united house filled with 40 bats. Its realism of horror profoundly impressed the spectators, and the committee chose the more academic gurgane float. This so enraged both the Nicois and visitors that the committee was forced to sign, and the prize was re-awarded to the creators of the bat house. Since then, the tendency has been to produce floats with grotesque rather than academic subjects.

The papier-mâché marionettes are made by a pup of 150 Nicois known as *carnavaliers* who are organized like medieval guilds. Most of the work is done by the *généralistes*, a few full-time salaried workers. In 1922 the *carnavaliers* were reorganized into four separate affiliations: *classe* according to seniority; number of *marionettes* produced; and even by their family relationship, to other *carnavaliers*.

To become a *carnavalière*, one must first create a head that justifies the title "Isolé" (there were 10 last year). After producing eight heads (grosses têtes), one qualifies as *généraliste* here are now about 50. Then there are about 10 *carnavalières* who each research, design and make the costumes for 10 horses and riders, the *valières*.

The highest rank is that of *chariste*, the float maker who works with a team consisting of a sculptor, builder, painter and dresser. Each year 20 or so *charistes* construct 14 floats that are entered in the competition and four that are not. Three or four generations have participated in the carnival since 1873. Important positions are passed on within a family from generation to generation. Some rules cover exceptional situations. If a *chariste* with no *carnavalière* in his family dies, the oldest *généraliste* inherits the right to create a float. Outsiders can work their way up the ladder with hard work and long hours.

The floats have become more and more sophisticated. The figures on the earliest floats were immobile and unmechanized, but in 1877 the articulation was achieved by using ropes and wires manipulated by hand. Then, in the 1960s, 12-volt windshield wiper motors were adapted to create an impression of animation. It took 100 years, however, to perfect the synchronization of the gears and lifts to create a modern King who could open his mouth, wink his eye, turn his head, wave his arms and move his legs to imitate walking. Animals now variously rear on their hind legs, pivot, turn, breathe, nod, bow (spray confetti).

After 17 days of parades, flower battles, light shows and fireworks, the 1980 Carnival culminates in the traditional incineration of His Majesty the King.



### The Other Nice

by Peter Graham

NICE — On the evening of Mardi Gras next Tuesday, Nice's well-known Carnival will come to its climax when the gigantic, grotesque effigy of His Majesty Carnival is consumed in a blaze of fireworks. The air will be thick with flying confetti and flowers. There will be much dancing in the streets and possibly one or two drunken brawls. Yet despite the well-orchestrated gaiety, the carnival is nowadays only a shadow of its former self.

The older inhabitants of the city will tell you wistfully what a genuinely popular event it used to be. Everyone, from every age-group, helped prepare the floats and made their own masks and disguises. Today, a more commercial spirit has crept into proceedings. The carnival's original four days have been spun out to three weeks to accommodate the ever-increasing demands of tour-operators; floats are rented out to yogurt manufacturers, and a lot of the fancy dress is hired — by those who can afford to do so.

Fortunately, there is much more to Nice than Carnival. Its exceptionally mild climate (average annual temperature: about 18 C), the result of being hemmed in against the Mediterranean by a protective amphitheater of mountains, has long been well known, particularly to the British, who have taken refuge here from their own dismal winters for the last two centuries.

But it is probable that not many of the three million or so travelers who pass through the Nice-Cote-d'Azur airport or the people who attend congresses here each year are aware of the fact that Nice has only been French for just over a century. After belonging to the House of Savoy for nearly 500 years, its inhabitants opted for annexation by France in 1860. But the Nicois language is still spoken by the older generation, and the cuisine is very distinctive, offering only a few parallels with its neighboring Provençal counterpart.

The Nicois people have a very strong sense of cultural identity and political individuality. They did not, for instance, take too kindly to orders from Paris a couple of weeks back that instructed them to take down a Carnival placard depicting an ayatollah as a fire-eater (Iranian students had apparently threatened to bomb it). The ayatollah was replaced by a caricature of Nice's own mayor and deputy, Jacques Medecin (4 rue de la Terrasse). Their small

cin, (with his permission) and his American wife, with an American flag as a dress and a bubble saying "He's crazy, my Jakoo!"

Medecin, himself the son of a long-serving mayor of Nice, is a characteristic Nicois product. A political maverick (within the confines of President Giscard's majority), he is at present in the eye of a storm over the location of a new Palace of Congresses. His idea of installing dog toilets in the streets (the first in France) for the city's very large canine population generally met with greater approval from his electors than did his decision to twin Nice with the South African city of Capetown. But, typically, not even his local political enemies — and he has many — would deny that he is a sincere fighter for the interests of his city.

Some years ago, Medecin also compiled the definitive book of Nicois recipes ("La Cuisine du Comte de Nice"), and he has always encouraged restaurants to feature local cuisine. As anywhere on the Cote d'Azur, there are some establishments in Nice that specialize in ripping off unwary visitors (they are concentrated in the rue Massena pedestrian precinct and along the sea-front).

But for excellent Nicois food at more than honest prices, try Chez Dominique (74 boulevard Delfino; lunch only; tel. (93) 55.08.52), a favorite haunt of Nicois-speaking card-players. Specialties include chick-pea soup, *capon* (small stuffed cabbages), *daube nicoise* (beef stew with *cepe* mushrooms), and stockfish — dried (but not salted) haddock with a deliciously pungent taste reminiscent of the Vietnamese *sauce nuoc mam*.

Another tasty Nicois concoction is *secoco*, a thick pancake made with chick-pea flour that is found on stalls and in cafes all over the city. But the best (i.e. highest) score is made by "Lolo" at Chez Pipo, not far from Chez Dominique (13 rue Bevauro; 4:30-9 p.m.; closed Thursdays).

The restaurant with perhaps the widest range of authentic Nicois food is the unshamefully kitschy *Rendez-vous des Sports* (120 boulevard de la Madeleine). Dishes vary depending on the time of year. Let yourself be guided by *le patron*, "Poupou" ("Babyface"), whose enthusiasm for local fare is highly contagious. Lovers of red meat should go for the gigantic *onglet* steak — "Poupou" used to work in an *abattoir* and has access to the best cuts. His other specialties include *daube*, stockfish, small Nicois snails, fish in various guises, *merlu de mer* (the quaintly named Nicois green gurnard), excellent home-made pate and brawn, and quite the best salted anchovies you are ever likely to taste (also home-made).

After a gargantuan meal chez "Poupou" (costing about 80F), you might feel like a brisk walk and a lungful of what Bertoz called "Nice's warm and fragrant air, which brings with it a flurry of life and joy!" Although Nice is France's second-largest Mediterranean city, its streets have an attractive provincial flavor: Everywhere there are hidden squares filled with palm trees, unspoiled old shopfronts, second-hand bookshops and, on the boulevard Rizzo, some interesting and not too pricey antique stalls.

If you are feeling really energetic, walk up through Cimiez, the residential quarter on the hill behind Nice: Between the Memorial Chagall (many works by the artist) at the bottom of Boulevard Cimiez and the recently enlarged Matisse Museum at the top, there is a fascinating succession of extravagant turn-of-the-century villas and palaces dating from Nice's heyday as the playground of the rich, all bathed in what Matisse called "the silvery light of Nice."

Those in search of even greater exertion should remember, of course, that Nice is unique in France, in being able to offer — only a hour's drive away — excellent skiing at resorts like Avron or Isola 2000. Not surprisingly, then, skiing comes as easily as swimming to many Nicois — among them, Christiane and Jean Giusti, who are usually to be found on the mountain slopes whenever they can get away from their busy, spotless restaurant-and-kitchen-in-one, La Merenda (4 rue de la Terrasse). Their small

range of specialties — *pasta* with *pesto* sauce (garlic and basil), courgette-flower fritters, stuffed sardines, *daube*, stockfish and so on, all cooked to perfection — are served with a smile and a bit of banter to a fairly chic clientele at a very reasonable cost (60F).

Just round the corner from La Merenda you will find Abdari (14 rue Saint-François-de-Paul), which sells what must be one of the very finest olive oils available anywhere in beautifully decorated cans that are virtually museum pieces, and, a little further on, the old quarter of Nice, where shops full of repulsive souvenirs for tourists are still greatly outnumbered by stores selling genuine Nicois products to genuine Nicois shoppers.

As you stroll down the rue Payrolière, your eyes can feast on mouthwatering displays of cheeses, dried fruits, cakes, fish (both fresh and in brine), tripe, fresh *pasta* of every description and *charcuterie*, including the spectacular *porchetta*, highly aromatic boned and stuffed piglet, served cold.

The contrast between the crowded medieval old Nice and the ultra-luxurious Promenade des Anglais is as less striking for being one of Nice's clichés. Here again, anyone interested in the architecture of the early years of this century should see the Palais de la Méditerranée, an Art Deco casino now sadly derelict, and above all the gingerbread Hotel Negresco. This extravaganza boasts, among other things, a Baccarat chandelier weighing one ton, an 800-square-meter Savonnerie carpet that accounted for 10 percent of the total original cost of the building, and Le Chantecler, easily Nice's best restaurant (37 Promenade des Anglais; tel. (93) 88.39.51). Chief Jacques Maximin strikes a successful balance between *nouvelle cuisine* at its best and the less outlandish local traditions. The clientele is very well-heeled indeed and prices, as you would expect, are on a par (300F).

Much lower down the price range, though not exactly inexpensive (120F), is Da Lilou (9 rue Fenchienati; tel. (93) 85.61.55). Owner-chef Alice Ballestra also successfully reconciles the traditional with the new: She reinterprets stockfish in a soufflé, adds basil to her tripe, and puts a stuffing of raisins and pine-needles into the traditional lamb but into filled rabbit (a superb combination). Her son, Bernard, who officiates in the dining-room, will explain the various other Nicois specialties (*tiou, trufe*) and possibly suggest that you taste Nice's very own local wine, Bellet.

Some years ago, production of this excellent wine had diminished to a trickle, and its quality had plummeted. Then some faceless Parisian bureaucrat came and told the growers he was going to remove their right to *appellation contrôlée*. Thus galvanized, they threw all their energies into making it a great wine again — altogether a very Nicois reaction.



### The Bash in Binche

by Mark J. Kurlansky

BINCHE, Belgium — It is Carnival time again in Binche. For the natives of this hilly mining town an hour's train ride from Brussels in the Walloon region of Belgium, the biggest event of the year is Carnival, which climaxes with a raucous 24 hours stretching from Mardi Gras to dawn of Ash Wednesday (Feb. 19-20).

This will be the 431st Carnival in Binche, and the anthropologists and Binchois have long argued over the origins of the festival and its various costumed characters. The roots of the monthlong event, which is now tied to the Christian calendar, appear to go back to folklore and pagan religion.

The festivities began this year on Jan. 6, when the town resounded with drummers pounding out traditional cadences in what was once an audition for Carnival drummers. Various balls, masquerades and rituals have been taking place in Binche since then and will continue until next Tuesday, when 600 traditional carnival characters, called Gilles, will appear — first in masks, then, in the afternoon, in plumed headdresses.

The Gilles are the kings of the Carnival, and the honor is confirmed only on the town's native males. If a Gilles moves from Binche, he loses the right to be a Gilles. The Gilles are formed into companies that spend the year saving and planning for Carnival. Their costumes are rented for the day from local artisans called

*louangeurs* whose craft consists exclusively of making and maintaining Gilles costumes.

From the moment the Gilles appear in their costumes and wooden clogs, they dance in traditional and pagan-like steps that their fathers taught them as very young children. "It takes good physical condition, a good stomach and a good liver — because a Gilles only drinks champagne," explained a veteran Gilles. Many of them stock champagne by the case for the occasion.

The culmination of Carnival comes when the Gilles reappear on Tuesday afternoon wearing elaborate headdresses, each made from about 270 individually handstitched ostrich feathers that billow four feet into the air. They are accompanied by drummers and musicians, and orange bearers who keep their baskets full of small Spanish oranges. The oranges are thrown to the crowds in what is supposed to be an offering. A Gilles will throw between 300 and 400 oranges in an afternoon. At night, fireworks and festivities go on for hours.

Gilles claim that Carnival was originally a rite of spring, that their dance is to awaken the earth, that, champagne aside, it is all serious business and no true Binchois will get "too drunk."

This may be true, but there are only 10,000 Binchois, and Carnival draws 200,000 visitors to this town without hotels. Those with experience advise wearing old clothes with lots of padding and, when 600 Gilles start throwing oranges, it is best to try to avoid being caught in the cross-fire.

### Merry-Making in Cologne

by Anthony Murray

COLOGNE — It is said that the pre-Lenten Carnival festivities in this city on the Rhine reflect the light-hearted mentality of its inhabitants. That's probably an understatement when measured against the merry-making and buffoonery that accompany the annual Carnival parade here, certainly one of the biggest bashes in West Germany.

Municipal officials say they can count on 75 to 80 percent of Cologne's roughly one million inhabitants to be out on the streets for the event this Monday (Feb. 18), most of them in costume, cheering, clapping and singing.

Business booms in the pubs, which are often so jam-packed that customers overflow onto the sidewalks. About 6,000 people march or ride in the parade, which can last three hours and features colorful floats, brass bands, life-and-drum corps, high stepping majorettes and clowns of every description. Mounted on the floats are oversized mockups burlesquing persons and events of current local and national interest.

This year is the 100th anniversary of the completion of Cologne's towering Gothic cathedral, the cornerstone of which was laid in the year 1248. The local Carnival committee has dedicated this Monday's spectacle to the cathedral's role in Cologne's life.

Traditionally the parade passes over the square in front of the cathedral. By that time, spectators have inevitably discarded their inhibitions. Linked arm in arm, they sway to and fro, singing Carnival songs under a shower of confetti, candy and flowers from the marchers.

The remainder of the day — and night — is usually spent partying from pub to pub, and by Tuesday morning all but the diehards have gone home to sleep off their hangovers.

On Ash Wednesday "*es ist alles vorbei*" — it's all over for this year — as the wistful Carnival song goes.

The parade will cost the city, the Carnival committee and the participants, who must share expenses out of their own pockets, an estimated 1.2 million Deutsch marks, according to committee spokesman Otto Traem.

Carnival is celebrated throughout the Rhineland, among other places, in Duesseldorf, Aachen, Bonn and Mainz, and in a more sub-



dued form under the name *Fasching* in southern Germany. But for sheer size and excitement, the Cologne festivities are probably hard to beat. The season actually began months ago, with a series of 300 costume balls and so-called "sessions" staged by some 80 local Carnival societies with names like "The Red Sparks" and "The Cologne Fools' Guild."

The sessions are a kind of Rhenish variety show of music and comedy in which local wit and pun in dialect at their contemporaries, the lowly as well as the high and mighty. A master of ceremonies, usually some prominent community member, dons a gold-braided fool's cap and a paper carnation to preside over the entertainment, while the audience watches the fun from tables with wine and beer.

The Carnival mood began in earnest this week, when the local women, in paper hats and ribbons, paraded office work with a campaign of song and silliness. The women "take command" and the men do their bidding, at least according to tradition. Some years ago, the girls reportedly roamed the streets with a pair of shears, snipping the tie from the collar of any poor male they could grab.

Nowadays, a man usually gets off with a hearty buss on the cheek.







TRAVEL

# Darfur, Sudan: Heart of Africa

by Pascale Villiers Le Moy

Khartoum, Sudan — Darfur, a western province of the Sudan that's as big as France and one of the most isolated places on earth may not be the ideal vacation spot. But a three-week trek through the savannas of Darfur, meeting people who have never seen a car, camping out at an oasis, and staying in a place where nothing has changed for 2,000 years, is an unforgettable experience.

Sudan Airways (nicknamed "Inch'Allah" — "God willing" — Airways) for its lack of punctuality. I flew from Khartoum to Nyala, capital of southern Darfur, to pick up a car for my expedition.

Nyala is a busy market town with no hotel and a clean and simple rest house with a latrine overlooking a small central garden — a very rare sight in the wilderness. Well-trained Sudanese waiters in immaculate white robes and turbans, serving food on porcelain plates with silver forks and spoons — a pale reminder of British colonial period — complete with the "cane beer" of the Blue Nile Brewery Co., in the name of Islam, officially forbidden.

Hiring a car isn't easy in Nyala; I tried to rent one from a local garage without success. Then, and only after three days of negotiations, the local administrators finally found me an old Land-Rover and — even more important — a driver who knew his way around the savanna. We left the next day, that is, me, two Sudanese friends, the driver, a mechanic and a young cook. Our jeep was packed with spare gas, water barrels, boxes of food, blankets and (both for protection and for hunting), 48 hours of packing, we finally took off, heading west toward Chad, never guessing that we would break down eight times in the next 15 days, forcing us to sleep on the road, surrounded by snakes and huge ants, as we listened to the "kals" constant howling.

The dust roads were terrible and the heat, at about 50 C, nearly intolerable. The only other vehicles we met were large, overloaded trucks, jammed all over in bright colors and patterns, creaking by under doubtful suspensions,

Nyala, where they are shipped by train to the slaughterhouses of Khartoum.

Just before dusk, the terrible heat subsided; the fading light made the bushes look greener against the pinkish sand and the far-off hills rich purple against the darkening blue sky. In the distance, slow-moving, majestic camels lumbered toward the nearest palms — their evening meal.

After eight hours on the road, we found a primitive African-style "snack-bar" where caravans and trucks stop for food and rest — actually a group of straw huts lined up on the roadside selling peanuts, lamb kebabs, mangoes, hot milk and overly sweet tea that dampens the thirst.

Exhausted, we spent the night there, sleeping on traditional Sudanese beds that consist of a "mattress" of tightened goat skin laces stretched across a wooden frame. As the night fell, blankets became necessary and fires were lit as much to protect against the cold as the hyenas.

The second night, I didn't sleep well, constantly listening for hyenas that might come around my hut. A dried hyena skin was hanging



A Sudanese bridal party makes its way to the bridegroom's tent.

## Darfur at a Glance

SUDAN is the biggest country in Africa, bordering the Red Sea, Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central Africa, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. Darfur itself shares borders with Libya, Chad and Central Africa and is an unspoiled subtropical region where the hearty and adventurous tourist can camp out (preferably between November and May).

The natives of Darfur are members of the Fur tribe, of mixed Arab and African blood. They still retain their own language, although Arabic is now more frequent in villages, and their religion is Islam, introduced to Sudan in the 14th century.

In 1820, when Sudan was annexed by Ottoman Egypt, Darfur was a rich independent Sultanate, unexplored by the civilized world but known for its slave-trading. Its prosperity was based on the sale of slaves hunted among the black tribes of Bar el Ghazal, on Darfur's southern border. The ruling sultan, Darfur's biggest trader, sold most of the slaves to the

Arab world and the West (others were kept locally). With the success of the Turco-Egyptian advance through the 19th century and the loss of its slave-trading monopoly, however, Darfur's prosperity slowly declined.

But Darfur retained its independence for decades — both from the Egyptian administration in Sudan, the Sudanese Mahdist government that superseded it and from the British, at least until 1916, when the province was annexed to Sudan. This probably explains why the people of Darfur remain proud and are still hostile to outside influences.

Today, Darfur has been divided into two, making it two of the 18 provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan (since 1956, an independent parliamentary republic). Darfur's lack of economic development, transportation facilities and tourist accommodations, while difficult for the country, are a plus for the rugged traveler, who will not meet any tourists on a trip through the region.



overloaded with goods and illegal passengers crowded on top. (For a few extra piasters, a rascal can ride inside, taking the seat up front side the driver.)

Inside these trucks, several worn-out mascots, aging from rearview mirrors dance to the jolts of the road; family photos are stuck in the side mirrors, and — supreme luxury — dashboards are covered with synthetic carpeting, to protect passengers' eyes from the awful glare.

Occasionally, we were stopped by large herds of skinny cattle slowly making their way east to

in front of me, a decoration. That one, I was told by the chief of the village where we had stopped, had eaten an old woman in her hut at night.

Another dreadful story stayed in my mind. A few weeks earlier, in the same village, a young woman had quarreled with her husband and decided, at dawn, to return to her mother's home, a few miles away. During the day, the repentant husband went to his mother-in-law's house with his arms full of presents, as is the custom, to beg his wife's forgiveness. But she was never seen

again. They thought she must have been killed by a hyena, because it was the dry season and the leopards had already gone south.

As for me, I heard nothing that night but the barking of the many dogs of the village, and I finally fell deeply asleep.

We stayed in this village, called Nierete, for a few days while the mechanic fixed the Land-Rover. One morning, an old woman came into my tent. To my astonishment, she made me touch her dark, wrinkled stomach. She showed signs of pain and evidently wanted me to cure her. I gave her some aspirin, which she swallowed immediately and left silently.

The next day, she returned to my tent with a big smile and a small bowl, a present. The story spread in the village, and soon sick people were lining up at my door. The next was a mother carrying a feverish little girl suffering from dysentery. She had made the one-day trip to the nearest medical center on foot, but it was out of medicine — the truck that usually delivered it had not come for weeks. I gave the little girl what I had, and she recovered, too. I soon ran out of my small stock of medicines.

A few days later, at a village called Kas, I was trying to get some rest one afternoon when three girls came into my tent to shake hands; they were dressed in *lobes*, the traditional dress of Sudanese women (a 4½-meter-long piece of wrapped material that is worn only on special occasions in these rural areas).

We couldn't converse — I couldn't speak Fur — so we just smiled at each other. They sat on the floor and started looking at me and at my

things with a friendly curiosity. It was the first time that they had ever seen a European.

Women in Darfur generally have much more freedom — economically and socially — than other Sudanese Moslem women. They work in the fields like men, wear short dresses, sell goods and handicrafts in the local markets and earn money that they are free to spend. This may explain why they have a great deal of authority within the family. Old women make the *marissa*, a local sorghum beer, and a stronger drink called *aragi*, and both men and women drink, despite Moslem law. Also, unlike most Sudanese women in the north and central regions of Sudan, they are not "circumcised" to preserve their virginity before marriage.

On another day, at Zalingi, I witnessed a farmer quarreling with two old women whose goats had been grazing in his fields. He was shouting and pulling one of them by the hair. The women had been found guilty for the second time, but the local government representatives could not levy a fine because they were too poor. So they were put in the local "jail" for a



while — a local hut just like all the others. The provincial administration spends much of its time solving such problems and mediating tribal disputes.

Indeed, because of the expansion of the local

population and the large-scale immigration from neighboring countries, there are frequent clashes between sedentary villagers and nomads (both Sudanese and immigrants). This reflects the struggle for survival in a harsh environment where water is scarce and the grazing fields are easily depleted.

Our jeep was making its way through a dry river bed a few days later, toward a small market at an oasis near the village of Kargoula. I happened to notice some merchants hastily packing and running away, and soon learned why: Having never seen a tourist, they assumed that our jeep was a government car and, as most of them had not paid their taxes, they panicked.

When I jumped out of the jeep, they were still not convinced, and my driver started laughing as one of them told him: "It looked like one of President Nimeiri's tricks to send us a woman tax-collector."

Some gypsies with red dresses and gold nose rings started clapping and singing and dancing around me. Then they asked me for money. The Sudanese, embarrassed, explained that Sudanese women would never beg like that and advised me not to give them any. Many Sudanese resent the gypsies, but rural women appreciate the goods they sell: exotic perfumes, sandalwood, kohl eye-shadow... even tiny leather purses that hang from the neck and contain magic powders.

Not only gypsies like to dance. One night, as our Land-Rover was making its way through the small thorny bushes in the darkness, we had a flat tire and were forced to stop. As soon as we got out of the car, we heard the sound of drums, miles away. When the car was fixed, we continued on toward the village where the music was coming from. By chance, we had arrived in the middle of a three-day ceremony held for the circumcision of the young boys of the village.

Everyone was in high spirits, dressed in eccentric ways (some men dressed as women), full of joy. People were dancing around fires, singing and laughing, only stopping to drink *marissa* or eat special food. Soon we were invited to participate in the festivities, a gesture typical of the great hospitality of the Sudanese.

We arrived back in Nyala a few days later, and I've never been happier to take a shower and sleep in a real bed. Nevertheless, I missed listening for hyenas; the only ones I could hear were in my dreams.

If, after the trip, you feel the need for a bit of luxury, you might want to consider spending a few days in Khartoum, which now has several modern first-class hotels and several things to see: the palace of the Khalifa, the Mahdi's tomb, performances of whirling dervishes, the temples of Aswan (preserved in the National Museum), colorful souks and camel markets, wooden shipbuilding yards, and some wonderful Sudanese restaurants.

## Gadgetry for Plugged-In Cooks

by Patricia Wells

KOELN — Now that nearly everything in the home has been mechanized, it's time to computerize.

Which is why visitors to the annual electronics show here this week — 75 miles of booths of manufacturers from 50 countries — could find everything from computerized dishwashers, dryers and coffee makers to a fully electronic kitchen. The kitchen has a computer that prints out shopping lists and recipes, advises the chef on adapting recipes to the number of servings and boasts of a warranty that not only offers the exact amount desired, but at a precisely ordered temperature.

Visitors to the seven-day housewares and electronics fair that closed here Tuesday were greeted by the Philips integral kitchen, a futuristic prototype of the kitchen of the 1980s, designed for the Dutch firm with the assistance of a former U.S. space shuttle engineer, appliances promoted in the Philips kitchen won't be production for three or four years, but the concepts offer plenty of ideas for architects, appliance manufacturers and consumers who want a kitchen that is not only more energy efficient, more comfortable, better organized and more integrated.

Instead of traditional electrical outlets, the kitchen includes two power rails set along the back wall of the kitchen counter. Appliances, including custom-designed toasters, blenders, coffee makers and cooking equipment are all fed and fit neatly into the power rails. Storage is no problem, since all appliances are designed to the same depth, in varying widths, so the water faucet moves along the rail, so water can be delivered directly into the cooking pots without an additional container — and in whatever quantity or temperature you select.

Other companies, such as Robert Krups Elektrogerate und Waagenfabrik of West Germany, offered such new gadgets as an automatic filter



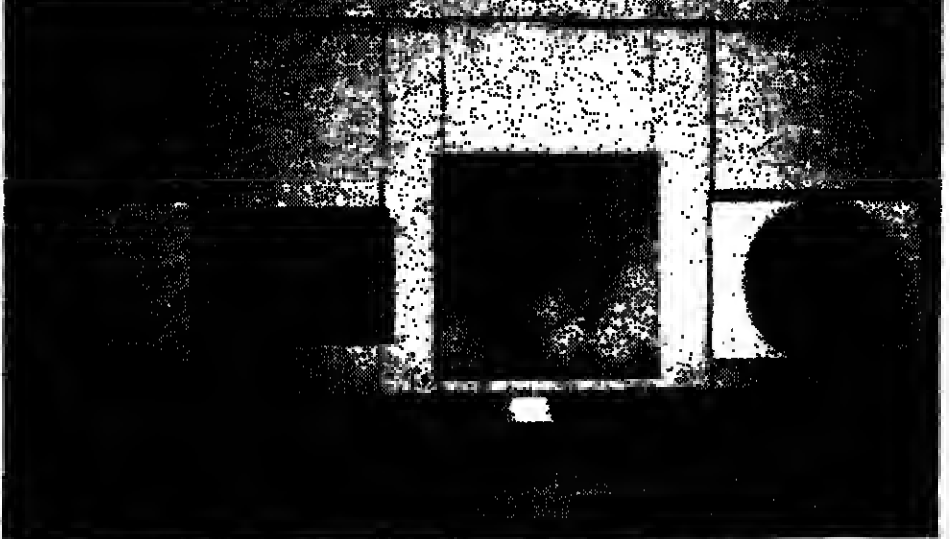
coffeemaker that attaches to the wall, set out of the way, off the counter. Krups' deluxe machine includes a clock with a 24-hour timer, allowing one to set the timer the night before for fresh coffee upon awakening in the morning.

Krups also introduced a streamlined, elegant pair of bathroom appliances, including the Novodent electric toothbrush and Pulsar gum cleanser. They also attach to the wall, conveniently out of the way.

A number of firms introduced new vacuum packaging machines designed for home freezing. One of the most attractive comes from Leifheit International of West Germany. Its machine will vacuum pack, then seal plastic bags full of fruits, vegetables or meat, providing longer freezer life and greater freshness.

Other new products include a special telephone meter (set the timer for the desired length of conversation, press a button when you begin to talk, and the timer rings when the time is up); a carbonation machine for carbonating water or preparing soft drinks at home; a refrigerator that buzzes when the temperature drops below a fixed temperature; and a computerized clothes washer that can be programmed to select the most energy efficient washing program. These appliances should be available in coming months in better appliance and department stores.

## 'Zero Art' Ain't Zero at All



Top: Works by Otto Piene; bottom: "Optophonium" by H. Goepfert.

by Mavis Airey

ANTWERP, Belgium — "Take a different look at art," invites the exhibition catalog for "Zero International Antwerpen" (at the Royal Museum of Fine Arts here until March 9).

"Different" is certainly one word to describe the first exhibit that greets you in the foyer: Otto Piene's "Red Rapid Growth." Like a bizarre cluster of palm-tree-sized dahlias, it takes you by surprise as it inflates and deflates noisily among the stately columns and gracious stair-

ways of Antwerp's Royal Museum. It's certainly original and it may even be fun, but whether most people would describe it as art is another matter.

That probably wouldn't have caused the Zero group much loss of sleep. Most people's idea of art was precisely what they did not want it to be. What linked this otherwise diverse and changing group of avant-garde European artists in the early 1960s was the need to break away from traditional approaches to art in order to find new means of artistic expression. They latched onto "Zero" as the perfect symbol: It was open to all sorts of interpretations.

Art for the Zero movement wasn't limited to painting or sculpture, traditional materials like oil and stone — to the group, these comprised a motionless expression of the artist's feelings and impressions. They wanted to make use of all aspects of modern life: light and reflections, movement and space, shapes and textures, machinery and technology.

They wanted the artist to take a back seat, to give the materials a chance to speak. So they used everyday objects like metal, nails, bolts, cogs, eating utensils, mirrors, fabric, fur and sponge in a wide variety of shapes and patterns. They experimented by "painting" with smoke, for instance, or in a single color — sometimes graded from pale to dark on a flat surface, sometimes using several surfaces or textures to highlight or cast shadows, sometimes breaking the surface up with cuts or holes. For Zero, art could function indoors or out, last a lifetime or a second.

Those were the heady days of the early 1960s when people took to the streets to demonstrate what they believed in, and Zero was no exception. The nucleus of the Zero group, Otto Piene, Heinz Mack and Gunter Rambow, staged Zero happenings in Düsseldorf. People dressed in long black robes decorated with zeros and took part in some symbolic activity, attracting crowds by constructing light-filled balloons, blowing soap bubbles or using powerful lights to reflect patterns on the ground on a dark night. It must have seemed very significant at the time — if nothing else, it was an original way to involve the general public to contemporary art.

Not much of this circus atmosphere can be transferred to a retrospective exhibition, of course, though there is an interesting selection of photographs taken at the time. What it can do, and does well, is show the range and variety of the work of some 26 artists who came together in Antwerp and, at one time or another, contributed to the Zero movement between 1958 and 1966. Even after 15 years, Zero hasn't lost its impact. It still reaches out. You may be fascinated or repelled, shocked or admiring, irritated or satisfied — but you won't be indifferent.

Try Fontana's huge white egg-shaped, covered in perforations — "Fine di dio," or one of several "Concetto spaziale, attese," an upholstered expanse of gold slashed by elegant curves. This Italian artist, now dead, was one of the so-called "Milan group" — an important influence on Zero experiments with monochrome, the use of single colors that combined elements of painting and sculpture in a new approach to the concept of space. Take a second look at Arman's "Voci e barre minerali" — it's made of cigarette and chocolate wrappers. Gunter Rambow used thousands of giant nails hammered in swirling spherical patterns to create impressions of light and darkness, varying according to the angle from which they are viewed. Christian Megeert's collages are made from fragments of broken mirror — they reflect and distort the image of anything that passes.

Several artists use electricity to make exhibits

move by themselves or flash on and off. So Heinz Mack's intricate, silvery mosaics revolve and glint, catching the light as they turn. His "Light Stakes" dominate the gallery: tall, brilliant pillars of metal and Plexiglas, some smooth, some textured, some filled with lights, which revolve and flash, reflect and shine by turns.

Most theatrical of all, in a darkened room all to itself, Otto Piene's "Light Ballet" turns and twinkles seductively, throwing moving patterns of light on the walls like a refined version of a disco light show. Compared with this, his smoke pictures are positively subdued. The dusky circles have a mysterious quality, rather like photos of distant planets. More gently pleasing, too, are a row of Jef Verheyen canvases, lyrical studies of gradations in color, like minutely observed sections of the rainbow.

Whether all this is "art" or not, it is certainly stunning. It may also be the last chance to see such a complete retrospective of Zero work. It took three years to persuade some owners to lend their pieces, and they say that much of the work is too fragile to travel again.

When Mack and Piene announced that Zero was over in 1966, it was because most of the movement's collaborators had gone their separate ways — into Pop Art, for instance, or "Art Nouveau." Uecker has moved into films and stage design; Megeert and others now teach. Mack is at the Berlin Academy of Art, and Piene is director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This exhibition allows us to study the origins of some of contemporary art's current preoccupations.

Not only gypsies like to dance. One night, as our Land-Rover was making its way through the small thorny bushes in the darkness, we had a flat tire and were forced to stop. As soon as we got out of the car, we heard the sound of drums, miles away. When the car was fixed, we continued on toward the village where the music was coming from. By chance, we had arrived in the middle of a three-day ceremony held for the circumcision of the young boys of the village.



"Oval concept" (1963) by L. Fontana.



# Mariangela Melato: Italy's

by Paul Hofmann

**M**ILAN — The green-eyed actress with the mobile, irregular features knitted her brow as if thinking hard or worrying a lot, and said in the husky voice that has become her trademark: "I want to become bravisima."

Mariangela Melato is already very brave. The Italian critics greeted her as an incandescent dramatic star after her bravura performance in the recent film "To Forget Venice." And the film itself, directed by Franco Brusati and concerned with parallel homosexual relationships between two men and two women, not only won the Italian equivalent of the Academy Award for best film last year but was a box office hit in Italy (it opens in France this spring).

Eida A. Vernara, publisher of *Guida*, the Italian drama almanac, observed: "Mariangela Melato is one of the very few serious actresses of the younger generation who have come to the foreground lately. She is ambitious, hard-working, and the scandal magazines have left her alone."

The last is no idle observation. The box office success of "To Forget Venice" was colored by a suspicion of prurient interest because the film is replete with nudity. But the gossip sheets had nothing to say about its nude scenes. Miss Melato herself, in a long interview before putting on her makeup for the play she is appearing in here

in Milan prior to her next movie, said matter of factly: "I've never done it before in a film, but I am in a shower, I can't be dressed. I do think actors should convey meaning above all with their faces, not with their bodies. But in 'To Forget Venice' I am acting. I am not on display."

Neither had she any qualms about playing a lesbian, Miss Melato added. In Mr. Brusati's story, she is emotionally and sexually tied from childhood to a weaker friend, interpreted by Eleonora Giorgi (who in real life has just become the wife of Angelo Rizzoli, the head of the communications empire that includes Rizzoli Film, producers of "To Forget Venice").

The lagoo city, by the way, is never shown in the picture. Venice is a metaphor for memories of the past that the main characters in the film should outgrow, and eventually, perhaps, will.

The action takes place in and around a comfortable country house near Treviso and intertwines a principal story line with abundant flashbacks. In one such virtuoso vignette, Miss Melato portrays the flaky mother of the female lead — herself. The mother, deserted by her husband, is stuck with the grave little girl who, according to Mr. Brusati's cinematic psychology, inevitably is going to distrust men and turn in later life to a vulnerable woman — Miss Giorgi.

When, at the end, the lesbian couple abandons rural life in the Venetian flatlands, the author-director hints, none too subtly, that the strong-willed Miss Melato might just cast her lot

with the young homosexual who has just been gently ditched by his nostalgic older lover and mentor. Asked about the suggestion of an off-screen denouement, Miss Melato acknowledged that a fictional character may take on a life different from what its creators had in mind. "Maybe she'll become attached to some other woman," Miss Melato speculated. "Maybe she won't. The important thing is to break loose from her own childhood, and become her own woman."

The actress admitted she was more than a little nervous about how her mother would react to her nude scenes. "She saw the film and wasn't upset at all," Miss Melato related proudly.

Miss Melato's father is dead. He emigrated for religious reasons from Hannover, Germany, under Nazism, and went first to Trieste and eventually to Milan, where he became a city police officer. In the process he married a Milanese woman, became an Italian citizen and changed his name from *Honing* to *Melato* (a switch from something sounding like *honey* — German for honey — to something resembling the Italian version, *miele*).

Mariangela was, apparently, agonizingly shy as a child. "I had mental and physical problems," she recalled. "I was neurotic, had mental blocks, wouldn't speak, had nervous tics. By the time I was 12 I knew I wanted to be an artist. I started working at 16."

A younger sister, Anna, is a pop singer who



Mariangela Melato (left), with Pia Hella Elliot in "To Forget Venice."

writes her own lyrics and lives near Mariangela in downtown Rome.

Friends and colleagues often attribute Mariangela's gusto for strenuous work and her perfectionism to the German-Jewish strain in her family background. When asked about this, she laughs and affirms she feels 100 percent Italian.

Interested in making films in the United States ("because the cinema there is very close to the problems of today"), Miss Melato has already paid the country two visits, the second time two years ago for a "total immersion" program in American English. However, she realizes she would still have to work on her accent for an American part. She said that Dina De Laurentiis, the Italian-born producer, had suggested she move to the United States for two years to undergo intensive language coaching and try making it in American films.

"I'd be ready to leave my nice apartment in Rome and set aside two years for an American challenge if I'd know what I'd do," she mused.

"But at my age and at this point in my professional life — I don't like the word career — I can't just throw away two years." She is 35.

Everything in life, she philosophized, is a question of priorities and choosing among options. She confided she had at times thought about having a child, or children, but had definitively decided against it. She is unmarried. "Motherhood isn't the only way women can fulfill themselves," she said. "The way I have chosen demands a price, like everything — the price of emotional loneliness, sometimes of anguish. I pay the price. But let's not exaggerate. I often tell myself, 'You are doing exactly the thing you want to do, and even get paid for having fun.'"

After 16 films, two of them directed by Lina Wertmüller, the pay is pretty good. Miss Melato admitted ruefully that taking nearly half a year off to do a play in archaic Milanese dialect that even many Milanese have a hard time understanding means a big financial sacrifice.

"There is just nobody in Italy today who will

teach an actor how to laugh, how to cry," Miss Melato remarked. "Of course, all Italians are born actors," she smiled. "We all talk with our hands, for instance. Too much of a good thing. But we don't have enough professionals, and those who want to be have to learn all by themselves."

She herself learned the rudiments of acting at a Milan drama school while earning money, as a teen-ager, designing posters for the La Rinascente department store chain. When she got a chance to land a part in a Luciano Visconti film, "The Nun of Monza," she didn't hesitate to cut off her long hair just above the nape.

Bigger roles in films and on the stage came along. Appearances on television provided nationwide exposure. Strangers started asking for her autograph. Her first artistic breakthrough occurred 10 years ago, in a dramatic adaptation of Ariosto's epic "Orlando Furioso," produced by Luca Ronconi. The much-acclaimed example of classic poetry played in Paris and other European capitals. But Miss Melato had already left the cast when it went to New York.

Troubled by a vocal cord polyp, Miss Melato talked more than she should. Offstage, she has to be economical with her throaty voice. But she still can gaze in the mirror.

"When I see my face," she said, "I feel tenderness for myself," she observed. "I may not be beautiful, but I feel sympathy for myself. I am fond of my face, even when it's sad, or ugly, or tired."

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## S. Finds Shield Weak on Steel

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—A so-called trigger-price mechanism designed to protect U.S. makers from cheap imports, applied to ineffectively about 40 percent of imported steel, the General Accounting Office reported.

Congressional watchdogs, in the first extensive examination of the price shield that the administration fashioned two years ago to aid the industry, say the Treasury and the Customs Service of being lethargic in enforcing the system. The report provides a rare glimpse of the workings of the trade bureaucracy.

Documents cases where steel from South Africa, Spain and Italy, imported at "dumped" prices below the cost of production, incurred no punitive duties for a variety of reasons, some mentioned because records were unavailable to examiners.

## S. Steel ses Japan echnology

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14 (AP)—S. Steel Corp., which is seeking foreign expertise to help streamline its steel operations, has signed a three-year contract for technical aid from Nippon Steel of Japan.

The contract calls for Nippon to provide technical advice over the next three years on ways U.S. Steel can increase the productivity of its furnaces.

The contract with Nippon is U.S. Steel's third, and by far the most extensive, move for help from abroad. Although most other U.S. steelmakers have been getting help in foreign steel companies, for instance, industry insiders have long suspected U.S. Steel of harboring a secret ambition to lead in foreign technological development.

Details were not immediately available and U.S. Steel declined comment. However, William H. McElroy, president and chief operating officer, said recently that he had wanted iron output from blast furnaces to equal U.S. steel production from blast furnaces, a goal that is far from realistic.

U.S. Steel's most efficient blast furnaces melt raw iron on an ore. But these furnaces are among the most complex and costly of equipment in a steel mill, and the quality of finished steel is largely on the iron from the blast furnaces.

And because furnaces consume huge amounts of energy, efficient blast furnaces are necessary to down costs.

Most of the 170 or so blast furnaces in the United States are small modern standards, often less than 100 feet tall and capable of producing only about 2,000 tons of iron daily. Because their age and the construction techniques used, these old furnaces are not able, at least without extensive modification, to use the higher temperatures and pressures that newer furnaces, which stand 300 feet tall and produce 500 tons of iron daily, can achieve.

Nippon Steel examined the U.S. Steel furnace in Indiana last summer after it closed its designed capacity of 500 tons of iron daily. Experts at Nippon Steel examined the furnace and suggested improvements. After a massive rehabilitation effort, the furnace was restarted several weeks ago and U.S. Steel confidently predicting that the furnace will be turning out 7,500 tons of iron daily once it is broken in. The improvements will cost an estimated \$100 million.

**U.S. Production Rises**  
RICHMOND, Feb. 14 (AP)—The index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the construction industry, rose 1.5 percent in December to 136.7 from 135.4 in November, the National Statistical Service reported today.

The index ended the year 3.8 percent above the year-earlier level.

**Iran's Envoy Sets Tour**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Foreign minister Shamsoddin Hosseini-Nasr said today that he will lead a 10-day tour of the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, India and Hong Kong as special envoy of Premier Mohammad Ali Rajavi.

## News and Notes

**Racial Electronics**, which is battling with Britain's General Electric Co. in attempting to take over Decca Ltd., has sweetened its offer. Racial is now offering three of its ordinary shares for every ordinary share of Decca and five Decca shares for every two Decca "A" ordinary shares. It also provides a cash alternative of £6 cash for every Decca voting share, and £5 for every "A" share. The new offer values Decca at about £112 million, compared with the last GEC offer valuing Decca at about £97 million. The offer has been agreed to by the boards of both Racial and Decca. Decca directors say the proposed merger with Racial is very much in the interest of Decca and of the U.K. electronics industry as a whole. Decca's directors and certain other shareholders have irrevocably undertaken to accept or procure acceptance of the increased offer in respect of 2.75 million voting shares, representing 38.1 percent of the capital, and 1.33 million "A" shares, representing 11.5 percent. Racial already owns about 12.3 percent of Decca voting shares and 13.4 percent of the "A" shares.

**International Trade Wars**  
Meanwhile, foreign countries have served notice that they will retaliate if their steel shipments are severely cut back, raising the specter of international trade wars.

The trigger-price mechanism uses a base price reflecting the cost of production in Japan, which is taken to be the most efficient foreign producer. The cost information is submitted by Japanese mills.

Steel coming in at prices below the Japanese base level, after adjustments for transportation and insurance costs, is supposed to trigger a speeded-up antidumping procedure under which, where material injury is shown, punitive duties would be levied to reduce the market advantage of the foreign supplier.

The GAO, examining data between Oct. 1, 1978, and March 1, 1979, found that 2.4 million tons came in below the trigger price, representing 40 percent of the imported tonnage monitored under the system.

Yet, over the sample period, contracts covering only 61,800 tons were recommended by the Customs trade analysis branch for antidumping investigation.

The report said there have been only four audits of steel-importing companies, and the three that had been completed "did not adequately conform to audit objectives" and did "not provide sufficient assurance that the trigger-price mechanism is not being evaded."

A key feature of the system is the inquiry via Telex made to importers of shipments below the trigger price to confirm the data on the customs sheets. There were no responses to 20 percent of the Telex messages, said the report, and when responses did come they lagged behind the inquiry by an average of 109 days. Requests for additional information drew no response from 33 percent of the importers, and respondents allowed an 83-day lag.

New purchases or sales cannot be made, the exchange said, if these would increase a "beneficial interest" holdings to more than 400 contracts or to 100 contracts for delivery in the current or subsequent months. A beneficial interest is a trading account. Each silver contract covers 5,000 ounces.

## Comex Eases Trading in Silver Futures

From Agency Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Feb. 14 — The New York Commodity Exchange terminated yesterday its liquidation-only restrictions on silver futures contracts and partially opened the market to new participants.

On Jan. 21, Comex moved to dampen speculation in its silver market by banning new positions. It later eased that ruling slightly to allow traders to buy or sell up to 50 contracts for delivery in September or later. Yesterday, it ended its outright ban on new positions and replaced it with strict limits on traders' holdings.

New purchases or sales cannot be made, the exchange said, if these would increase a "beneficial interest" holdings to more than 400 contracts or to 100 contracts for delivery in the current or subsequent months. A beneficial interest is a trading account. Each silver contract covers 5,000 ounces.

Today, prices rebounded sharply from limit losses of \$1 around mid-session as scattered buying fueled partly by the easing of the trading restrictions.

The enthusiasm of speculators for commodities as hedges against inflation has spread to the cocoa market where prices have gained 12 percent in the last three weeks. Uo-

are currently trading at \$24. Mr. Hunt will buy for \$2 million a 20-percent interest in Goldfield's St. Cloud silver exploration project in New Mexico and a four-year option to buy another 30-percent interest.

**Patino NV** has agreed to purchase privately from three of its shareholders 332,878 of its outstanding shares at \$26 a share and intends to make an offer for its remaining outstanding shares at the same price, which is equivalent to \$Can.30 each. Patino says it will apply to the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges and to regulatory authorities for approval to make the bid in view of the size of the private purchases in relation to the number of shares publicly owned.

**Volkswagenwerk** has bought out Linton Industries' share of Triumph Werke, the West German office equipment maker, increasing VW's share in the firm to 72.9 from 53.8 percent. Terms were not disclosed. Until last year, Linton owned over 80 percent of Triumph, but in March sold a majority interest to VW and 25 percent to the Diehl Group of Nuremberg.

**Swissair** has decided in principle to form its own chain of luxury class hotels. Plans provide for the construction or acquisition of 10 hotels in Continental Europe within the next five years, a spokesman says, to be located in cities that are important destinations within the airline's network of routes.

## Rush into Stocks Seen Worrisome

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Last year, Harold Ehrlich, chairman of Bernstein-Macaulay, an investment concern managing \$1.5 billion for clients, kept as much as 65 percent of the assets in interest-bearing reserves. But Mr. Ehrlich has funneled \$350 million into new investments, about half in stocks, in the last three months, and he has reduced cash reserves to slightly more than 40 percent of assets.

Mr. Ehrlich now is cautious because he expects a temporary weakening in stock prices. "But stocks look more attractive to us long term than they did," he says.

Not everyone is so optimistic, however. Noting that "even forest-product stocks are being bought with abandon in the face of weakening housing," Gary Shilling, head of an economic consulting firm bearing his name, believes that "the buying of stocks as a cheap route to physical assets contains the seeds of its own destruction."

The Federal Reserve is "the Achilles heel in this epic," he says. "If the zeal for tangibles continues to spread in the stock market, the Fed will, sooner or later, not be able to resist the red flag, even if stocks are starting out at 'undervalued' levels. Regardless of this being an election year or fears of precipitating a recession, a credit crunch of some description would be the only way out," he says.

Mr. Shilling thinks that the economy's stubborn resistance to a drop into a recession is increasing the pressure on the Fed in action. At some point, what is happening now will give the Fed little choice if we are to avert a massive acceleration of inflationary expectations.

Apparently thinking along similar lines, some portfolio managers

particularly in the trust departments of big New York banks — are cautious about the outlook for stocks. Bankers Trust, which last year increased its equity holdings to about 65 percent of assets from the 50 to 55 percent area, has recently cut back to about 60 percent.

"We feel more comfortable with a 60-40 ratio of stocks and bonds," says Kent Atkins, an investment committee member and research director. Citing "quite an inflationary (federal) budget" and the increased pressure that it puts on the monetary authorities, he concludes, "stocks may be okay for a while in this environment but may have to pay for it later."

Stocks of asset-laden companies — plus defense contractors — have been most in demand. "Oil companies, timber companies and other owners of natural resources are the most obvious examples" of equities in which the value of assets substantially exceeds the market value of the stocks, says Michael Sherman, a strategist at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. "For years," he says, "investors have emphasized income, and the asset side has been underrated."

However, he is currently cautious. He believes that the recent run-up in metals prices and "the emergence of inflation-hedge psychology in the stock market are more typically signs of a major cyclical top in both the economy and the market than they are indicators of longevity" of a stock price advance.

Others who have turned more bullish on the market express mixed feelings. "The reality of the situation is that inflation is forcing all of us to be speculative traders," says Ned C. Davis, a widely followed analyst with J.C. Bradford & Co. After three years of skepticism, Mr. Davis turned bullish last month and advised clients to concentrate on energy, defense and natural resources stocks. He says that he did so "with great reluctance and sadness, because our failure to really fight inflation is bullish near-term but is potentially very destructive on a longer-term basis." Among other things, he says, he is convinced that the monetary authorities have not been really restrictive.

Some analysts who are skeptical about buying stocks as inflation hedges cite fears that go beyond possible changes in Fed policy. Robert Salomon Jr., investment strategist at Salomon Brothers, believes that the new popularity of stocks is based largely on trends that cannot continue. Among them, he says, are the strong gains in corporate profits in recent years, the steady growth in dividends, the record numbers of tender offers and even the general strength in the stock market itself, plus the "mania for oil, gold, and all other natural resources and precious metals."

A continuation of these favorable trends "would appear to defy the laws of gravity," he says. "Even acknowledging that companies have learned to cope more effectively with inflation, their ability to cope has been sustained by strong demand. Should demand weaken, however, will corporations have similar success in passing on cost increases to the consumer?"

And some firms are having more problems than others. Paine Webber is consistently cited by its fellow brokers as having the most massive clog of paperwork. Paine Webber, acquired by Blyth Eastman Dillon early last month, has had to cope with the sudden surge in trading volume at the same time that it is trying to merge its trading and processing operation. The firm has had to cut back sharply on the amount of trading it does on its own behalf to reduce some of the workload on its fatigued clerks.

In the over-the-counter market — where stocks are traded among brokers by telephone rather than on centralized exchanges — volume has soared from a little more than 10 million shares a day during the first six weeks of 1979 to nearly 30 million shares so far in 1980.

ny said the split will be effected through a 25 percent stock distribution, payable April 30. After the split, the company plans to continue the present quarterly common stock dividend of 18 1/2 cents a share.

## Prices on Wall St. Decline In Sharpest Fall of Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered their sharpest setback since the turn of the year in heavy trading today as investors took profits on strong gains so far in 1980.

Both the New York and American Stock Exchange indexes have posted record highs in recent sessions and yesterday the Dow Jones industrial average hit its best level since September, 1978.

However, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.07 points today to 893.77, declines led advances 5-to-2 as turnover slowed to 50.54 million shares.

One analyst said that "with the long [holiday] weekend looming, traders decided to do some tightening up, particularly in the nills and defense stocks." The market will be closed Monday.

Analysts also said there was some disappointment that the Dow Jones industrial average yesterday moved above its 1978 recovery high of 907 but then backed off and closed below it. Some technicians would have read a close above that level as a signal a bull market was under way.

Investors continued to expect a resolution of the Iran crisis soon. An aide to U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim said only a few details were being held up the hostage release plan for the Americans held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Oil, defense, rail, copper, gold, silver, steel, aluminum, auto, computer, utility and drug stocks joined the retreat.

In other business developments, Warner Communications declared a 4-for-1 stock split effective March 28. The company added that it left its regular quarterly dividend unchanged at 25 cents a share, payable May 15. The cash dividend will be payable on the new shares, it said.

Yesterday, Warner announced sharply higher fourth-quarter net at \$125.4 million.

Gulf & Western Industries declared a 5-for-4 stock split and raised the quarterly common stock dividend by 25 percent. The compa-

ny said the split will be effected through a 25 percent stock distribution, payable April 30. After the split, the company plans to continue the present quarterly common stock dividend of 18 1/2 cents a share.

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## Company Reports

United States			
Asarco			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	482.3	335.7	
Profits	82.98	48.71	
Per Share	2.78	1.66	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,720	1,170	
Profits	259.08	49.47	
Per Share	8.56	1.69	
CBS			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,110	987.1	
Profits	63.98	56.50	
Per Share	2.29	2.04	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	3,730	3,220	
Profits	200.71	198.08	
Per Share	7.21	7.15	
Campbell Soup			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	692.4	595.6	
Profits	42.4	39.40	
Per Share	1.30	1.18	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,310	1,130	
Profits	76.35	70.33	
Per Share	2.32	2.09	
Columbia Gas System			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,850	2,440	
Profits	143.11	121.10	
Per Share	4.39	3.72	
Combustion Engineering			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	814.1	657.3	
Profits	35.0	28.3	
Per Share	2.13	1.74	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,750	2,330	
Profits	97.6	80.3	
Per Share	5.96	4.97	
Dresser Industries			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	896.9	790.8	
Profits	50.4	49.0	
Per Share	1.30	1.27	
Household Finance			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,476	3,804	
Profits	161.2	153.2	
Per Share	3.33	3.18	
Motorola			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	762.8	635.6	
Profits	36.26	33.48	
Per Share	1.16	1.08	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,710	2,220	
Profits	162.2	125.2	
Per Share	5.21	4.04	
Warner Communications			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	468.1	387.0	
Profits	125.39	27.84	
Per Share	5.90	1.43	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,630	1,240	
Profits	200.75	87.42	
Per Share	9.85	4.60	
Britain			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	3,821	3,432	
Profits	240.93	123.15	
Per Share	0.174	0.146	
Canada			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,200	2,000	
Profits	154.9	100.9	
Per Share	7.03	4.30	

Japan			
Pioneer Electronic			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	71,110	56,190	
Profits	6,050	3,020	
Per Share	140	70	
Neth. Antilles			
Schlumberger			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,100	722.1	
Profits	195.67	137.40	
Per Share	1.54	1.08	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	3,640	2,680	
Profits	658.40	501.97	
Per Share	3.18	3.94	
* Results in U.S. dollars; 1978 share results adjusted for a 3-for-2 stock split in March, 1979.			

**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

**EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION**  
February 9 to March 3 from 5 p.m.

**BADRUT'S PALACE ST. MORITZ**

**ARROW CAPITAL N.V.**  
Shareholders of Arrow Capital N.V. are offered the possibility to present up to 15% of their shareholding in the company at a price per share of US\$69.

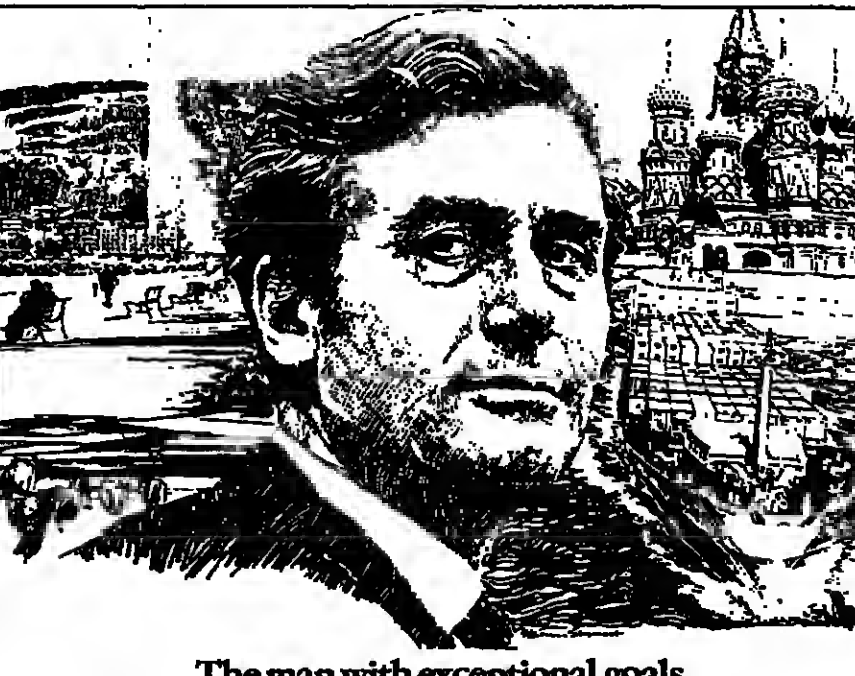
**Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l.**  
is pleased to announce the appointment of:

**MR. JAAFAR JAZZAR**  
Chief Executive

BEIRUT OFFICE: BEIRUT CENTER, BLDG D, P.O. BOX 113-5527  
TEL. 363020-TELEX 217171E ARABFIN-CAIR

PARIS OFFICE: 31 AVENUE GEORGE V 75008 PARIS  
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**The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.**



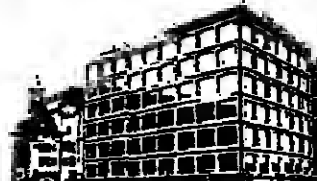
## What makes TDB exceptional? Our bank in Switzerland, for example.

As one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland, TDB Geneva can give you a complete range of sophisticated banking services. You'll find, too, that we run our back-office systems with typically Swiss efficiency and discretion — and that we give you the personal attention that can be so important to your business. So the next time you visit any of the cities listed below, make it a point to visit us. Our multilingual account officers will be glad to welcome you and talk over your individual banking needs, wherever you do business. TDB — an exceptional bank, for the man with exceptional goals.

Trade Development Bank Holding Group: US\$ 5.9 billion in assets; US\$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1979.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisao, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

**Trade Development Bank**  
At left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Switzerland, subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, Luxembourg. TDB is one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.





12 Month Stock				5%				Class				C/Sve				
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s.				
159a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
160a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
161a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
162a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
163a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
164a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
165a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
166a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
167a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
168a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
169a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
170a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
171a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
172a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
173a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
174a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
175a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
176a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
177a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
178a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
179a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
180a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
181a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
182a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
183a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
184a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
185a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
186a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
187a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
188a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
189a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
190a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
191a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
192a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
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198a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
199a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
200a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
201a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
202a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
203a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
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208a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
209a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
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211a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
212a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
213a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
214a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
215a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
216a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
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220a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
221a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
222a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
223a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
224a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
225a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
226a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
227a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
228a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
229a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
230a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
231a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
232a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
233a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
234a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
235a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
236a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
237a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
238a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
239a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
240a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
241a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
242a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
243a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
244a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
245a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
246a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
247a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
248a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
249a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
250a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
251a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
252a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
253a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
254a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
255a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
256a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
257a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
258a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
259a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
260a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
261a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
262a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
263a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
264a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
265a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
266a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
267a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
268a	100a	MEI	44	34	7	14	134	11	134	+ 14						
269a	100a	MEI	44													

34%	34%	Purity	Fa	254	74%	6%	7	
35%	25	Puroitr	1.36	5.0	7	45	27%	27
32%	21	Quark	1.40	4.5	1	446	31%	30%

## 1. Introduction

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976-80 HIGH-LOW	CHG. PRICE Feb. 14	HIGH-LOW MCHL-APRIL	P/E	YIELD (%)	SALR. PER SHR. 76, 77, 78	SHRS. OUTS. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BOUTIQUE	Construct.	985 - 412	848	865 - 783	6	5.0	30.34c - 89.50c - 133.48c	600	Capital increased by free issue of one new share for four.
BSSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1070 - 451.50	1040	1069 - 1061	53	2.9	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	Acquisition of 97% of Brussels Atom-Belge.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	154.80	155 - 153.90	9	5.5	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	Druggies & TP subsidiary obtain price of 1,200 MF contracts in Iraq.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	177 - 125.80	160	162 - 161.50	9	5.3	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	CCF (Suisse) S.A. acquires Irish bank of Lucerne and Zurich Switzerland.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	87.50 - 52	67.50	68.20 - 66.80	—	—	-5.56c — — —	3,684	Parent company takeover for 9 months 79 = 4,434 MF (+3.59%).
ECLIF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1540 - 445	1510	1540 - 1518	18	1.2	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	Sogepar 79-79 net dividend Fr. 8.30 to be paid December 31.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	345	341 - 338	4	2.8	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, 79 = 30.53 MF.
IMETAL	Mining	89 - 52	125.50	120 - 112	28	3.0	5.93 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld 79 turnover = \$48,000,000 (+189% net profit = \$20,000,000 +20%).
IMATRA	Electronic	9570 - 4999	9270	9570 - 9370	16	0.1	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Parent company 79 turnover (estimated) = 2,834 MF vs. 2,267 MF in 78 (+25%).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	539	540 - 534	16	2.0	12.71c - 20.80c - 39.0c	3,158	Net overseas dividend of Fr. 6 (+2%) to be paid on February 4.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 248	271	279 - 266	2	5.0	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	1st series 79 net profit Peugeot = 392 MF, Citroen cars = 169.5 MF.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	229 - 70.20	229.50	220.20 - 195.30	—	3.1	— — — — —	5,400	1st. sem. 79 turnover (estimated) 10,738 MF vs. 9,174 MF in 78 (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	434	432 - 430	10	4.6	47.85c - 44.33c - 41.73c	926	Group consol. turnover at Nov. 30, 79 = 3,344 MF (+15.7%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	141.16	141.50 - 138	11	5.0	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	East Europe should represent 13% of total turnover for 1979.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	275.50 - 229.70	275.50	274.50 - 272.80	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco 79 dividend of Fr. 9 to be proposed to shareholders meeting.
SKS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 950	1020	1040 - 1000	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c — —	310	Consolidated turnover for 1st half business year 79/80 = 43,75 MF (+16%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electron. Electronic	273 - 185.20	228	234 - 227.50	11	4.7	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,042	79 consolidated turnover (estimated) 29,112 MF vs. 22,848 MF in 78 (+27%).

(b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.







Chicago Futures  
February 14, 1980

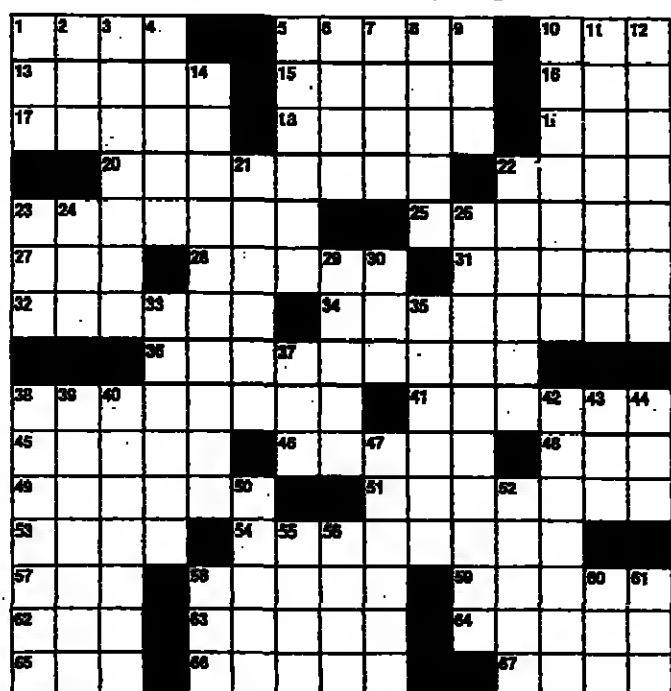
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	5.80	5.85	5.85	-.05
May	5.85	5.90	5.90	-.05
Jul	5.90	5.95	5.95	-.05
Sep	5.95	6.00	6.00	-.05
Nov	6.00	6.05	6.05	-.05
Dec	6.05	6.10	6.10	-.05
Jan	6.10	6.15	6.15	-.05
Feb	6.15	6.20	6.20	-.05
Mar	6.20	6.25	6.25	-.05
Apr	6.25	6.30	6.30	-.05
May	6.30	6.35	6.35	-.05
Jun	6.35	6.40	6.40	-.05
Jul	6.40	6.45	6.45	-.05
Aug	6.45	6.50	6.50	-.05
Sep	6.50	6.55	6.55	-.05
Oct	6.55	6.60	6.60	-.05
Nov	6.60	6.65	6.65	-.05
Dec	6.65	6.70	6.70	-.05
Jan	6.70	6.75	6.75	-.05
Feb	6.75	6.80	6.80	-.05
Mar	6.80	6.85	6.85	-.05
Apr	6.85	6.90	6.90	-.05
May	6.90	6.95	6.95	-.05
Jun	6.95	7.00	7.00	-.05
Jul	7.00	7.05	7.05	-.05
Aug	7.05	7.10	7.10	-.05
Sep	7.10	7.15	7.15	-.05
Oct	7.15	7.20	7.20	-.05
Nov	7.20	7.25	7.25	-.05
Dec	7.25	7.30	7.30	-.05
Jan	7.30	7.35	7.35	-.05
Feb	7.35	7.40	7.40	-.05
Mar	7.40	7.45	7.45	-.05
Apr	7.45	7.50	7.50	-.05
May	7.50	7.55	7.55	-.05
Jun	7.55	7.60	7.60	-.05
Jul	7.60	7.65	7.65	-.05
Aug	7.65	7.70	7.70	-.05
Sep	7.70	7.75	7.75	-.05
Oct	7.75	7.80	7.80	-.05
Nov	7.80	7.85	7.85	-.05
Dec	7.85	7.90	7.90	-.05
Jan	7.90	7.95	7.95	-.05
Feb	7.95	8.00	8.00	-.05
Mar	8.00	8.05	8.05	-.05
Apr	8.05	8.10	8.10	-.05
May	8.10	8.15	8.15	-.05
Jun	8.15	8.20	8.20	-.05
Jul	8.20	8.25	8.25	-.05
Aug	8.25	8.30	8.30	-.05
Sep	8.30	8.35	8.35	-.05
Oct	8.35	8.40	8.40	-.05
Nov	8.40	8.45	8.45	-.05
Dec	8.45	8.50	8.50	-.05
Jan	8.50	8.55	8.55	-.05
Feb	8.55	8.60	8.60	-.05
Mar	8.60	8.65	8.65	-.05
Apr	8.65	8.70	8.70	-.05
May	8.70	8.75	8.75	-.05
Jun	8.75	8.80	8.80	-.05
Jul	8.80	8.85	8.85	-.05
Aug	8.85	8.90	8.90	-.05
Sep	8.90	8.95	8.95	-.05
Oct	8.95	9.00	9.00	-.05
Nov	9.00	9.05	9.05	-.05
Dec	9.05	9.10	9.10	-.05
Jan	9.10	9.15	9.15	-.05
Feb	9.15	9.20	9.20	-.05
Mar	9.20	9.25	9.25	-.05
Apr	9.25	9.30	9.30	-.05
May	9.30	9.35	9.35	-.05
Jun	9.35	9.40	9.40	-.05
Jul	9.40	9.45	9.45	-.05
Aug	9.45	9.50	9.50	-.05
Sep	9.50	9.55	9.55	-.05
Oct	9.55	9.60	9.60	-.05
Nov	9.60	9.65	9.65	-.05
Dec	9.65	9.70	9.70	-.05
Jan	9.70	9.75	9.75	-.05
Feb	9.75	9.80	9.80	-.05
Mar	9.80	9.85	9.85	-.05
Apr	9.85	9.90	9.90	-.05
May	9.90	9.95	9.95	-.05
Jun	9.95	10.00	10.00	-.05
Jul	10.00	10.05	10.05	-.05
Aug	10.05	10.10	10.10	-.05
Sep	10.10	10.15	10.15	-.05
Oct	10.15	10.20	10.20	-.05
Nov	10.20	10.25	10.25	-.05
Dec	10.25	10.30	10.30	-.05
Jan	10.30	10.35	10.35	-.05
Feb	10.35	10.40	10.40	-.05
Mar	10.40	10.45	10.45	-.05
Apr	10.45	10.50	10.50	-.05
May	10.50	10.55	10.55	-.05
Jun	10.55	10.60	10.60	-.05
Jul	10.60	10.65	10.65	-.05
Aug	10.65	10.70	10.70	-.05
Sep	10.70	10.75	10.75	-.05
Oct	10.75	10.80	10.80	-.05
Nov	10.80	10.85	10.85	-.05
Dec	10.85	10.90	10.90	-.05
Jan	10.90	10.95	10.95	-.05
Feb	10.95	11.00	11.00	-.05
Mar	11.00	11.05	11.05	-.05
Apr	11.05	11.10	11.10	-.05
May	11.10	11.15	11.15	-.05
Jun	11.15	11.20	11.20	-.05
Jul	11.20	11.25	11.25	-.05
Aug	11.25	11.30	11.30	-.05
Sep	11.30	11.35	11.35	-.05
Oct	11.35	11.40	11.40	-.05
Nov	11.40	11.45	11.45	-.05
Dec	11.45	11.50	11.50	-.05
Jan	11.50	11.55	11.55	-.05
Feb	11.55	11.60	11.60	-.05
Mar	11.60	11.65	11.65	-.05
Apr	11.65	11.70	11.70	-.05
May	11.70	11.75	11.75	-.05
Jun	11.75	11.80	11.80	-.05
Jul	11.80	11.85	11.85	-.05
Aug	11.85	11.90	11.90	-.05
Sep	11.90	11.95	11.95	-.05
Oct	11.95	12.00	12.00	-.05
Nov	12.00	12.05	12.05	-.05
Dec	12.05	12.10	12.10	-.05
Jan	12.10	12.15	12.15	-.05
Feb	12.15	12.20	12.20	-.05
Mar	12.20	12.25	12.25	-.05
Apr	12.25	12.30	12.30	-.05
May	12.30	12.35	12.35	-.05
Jun	12.35	12.40	12.40	-.05
Jul	12.40	12.45	12.45	-.05
Aug	12.45	12.50	12.50	-.05
Sep	12.50	12.55	12.55	-.05
Oct	12.55	12.60	12.60	-.05
Nov	12.60	12.65	12.65	-.05
Dec	12.65	12.70	12.70	-.05
Jan	12.70	12.75	12.75	-.05
Feb	12.75	12.80	12.80	-.05
Mar	12.80	12.85	12.85	-.05
Apr	12.85	12.90	12.90	-.05
May	12.90	12.95	12.95	-.05
Jun	12.95	13.00	13.00	-.05
Jul	13.00	13.05	13.05	-.05
Aug	13.05	13.10	13.10	-.05
Sep	13.10	13.15	13.15	-.05
Oct	13.15	13.20	13.20	-.05
Nov	13.20	13.25	13.25	-.05
Dec	13.25	13.30	13.30	-.05
Jan	13.30	13.35	13.35	-.05
Feb	13.35	13.40	13.40	-.05
Mar	13.40	13.45	13.45	-.05
Apr	13.45	13.50	13.50	-.05
May	13.50	13.55	13.55	-.05
Jun	13.55	13.60	13.60	-.05
Jul	13.60	13.65	13.65	-.05
Aug	13.65	13.70	13.70	-.05
Sep	13.70	13.75	13.75	-.05
Oct	13.75	13.80	13.80	-.05
Nov	13.80	13.85	13.85	-.05
Dec	13.85	13.90	13.90	-.05
Jan	13.90	13.95	13.95	-.05
Feb	13.95	14.00	14.00	-.05
Mar	14.00	14.05	14.05	-.05
Apr	14.05	14.10	14.10	-.05
May	14.10	14.15	14.15	-.05
Jun	14.15	14.20	14.20	-.05
Jul	14.20	14.25	14.25	-.05
Aug	14.25	14.30	14.30	-.05
Sep	14.30	14.35	14.35	-.05
Oct	14.35	14.40	14.40	-.05
Nov	14.40	14.45	14.45	-.05
Dec	14.45	14.50	14.50	-.05
Jan	14.50	14.55	14.55	-.05
Feb	14.55	14.60	14.60	-.05
Mar	14.60	14.65	14.65	-.05
Apr	14.65	14.70	14.70	-.05
May	14.70	14.75	14.75	-.05
Jun	14.75	14.80	14.80	-.05
Jul	14.80	14.85	14.85	-.05
Aug	14.85	14.90	14.90	-.05
Sep	14.90	14.95	14.95	-.05
Oct	14.95	15.00	15.00	-.05
Nov	15.00	15.05	15.05	-.05
Dec	15.05	15.10	15.10	-.05
Jan	15.10	15.15	15.15	-.05
Feb	15.15	15.20	15.20	-.05
Mar	15.20	15.25	15.25	-.05
Apr	15.25	15.30	15.30	-.05
May	15.30	15.35	15.35	-.05
Jun	15.35	15.40	15.40	-.05
Jul	15.40	15.45	15.45	-.05
Aug	15.45	15.50	15.50	-.05
Sep	15.50	15.55	15.55	-.05
Oct	15.55	15.60	15.60	-.05
Nov	15.60	15.65	15.65	-.05
Dec	15.65	15.70	15.70	-.05
Jan	15.70	15.75	15.75	-.05
Feb	15.75	15.80	15.80	-.05
Mar	15.80	15.85	15.85	-.05
Apr	15.85	15.90	15.90	-.05
May	15.90	15.95	15.95	-.05
Jun	15.95	16.00	16.00	-.05
Jul	16.00	16.05	16.05	-.05
Aug	16.05	16.10	16.10	-.05
Sep	16.10	16.15	16.15	-.05
Oct	16.15	16.20	16.20	-.05
Nov	16.20	16.25	16.25	-.05
Dec	16.25	16.30	16.30	-.05
Jan	16.30	16.35	16.35	-.05
Feb	16.35	16.40	16.40	-.05
Mar	16.40	16.45	16.45	-.05
Apr	16.45	16.50	16.50	-.05
May	16.50	16.55	16.55	-.05
Jun	16.55	16.60	16.60	-.05
Jul	16.60	16.65	16.65	-.05
Aug	16.65	16.70	16.70	-.05
Sep	16.70	16.75	16.75	-.05
Oct	16.75	16.80	16.80	-.05
Nov	16.80	16.85	16.85	-.05
Dec	16.85	16.90	16.90	-.05
Jan	16.90	16.95	16.95	-.05
Feb	16.95	17.00	17.00	-.05
Mar	17.00	17.05	17.05	-.05
Apr	17.05	17.10	17.10	-.05
May	17.10	17.15	17.15	-.05
Jun	17.15	17.20	17.20	-.05
Jul	17.20	17.25	17.25	-.05
Aug	17.25	17.30	17.30	-.05
Sep	17.30	17.35	17.35	-.05
Oct	17.35	17.40	17.40	-.05
Nov	17.40	17.45	17.45	-.05
Dec	17.45	17.50	17.50	-.05
Jan	17.50	17.55	17.55	-.05
Feb	17.55	17.60	17.60	-.05
Mar	17.60	17.65	17.65	-.05
Apr	17.65	17.70	17.70	-.05
May	17.70	17.75	17.75	-.05
Jun	17.75	17.80	17.80	-.05
Jul	17.80	17.85	17.85	-.05
Aug	17.85	17.90	17.90	-.05
Sep	17.90	17.95	17.95	-.05
Oct	17.95	18.00	18.00	-.05
Nov	18.00	18.05	18.05	-.05
Dec	18.05	18.10	18.10	-.05
Jan	18.10	18.15	18.15	-.05
Feb	18.15	18.20	18.20	-.05
Mar	18.20	18.25	18.25	-.05
Apr	18.25	18.30	18.30	-.05
May	18.30	18.35	18.35	-.05
Jun	18.35	18.40	18.40	-.05
Jul	18.40	18.45	18.45	-.05
Aug	18.45	18.50	18.50	-.05
Sep	18.50	18.55	18.55	-.05
Oct	18.55	18.60	18.60	-.05
Nov	18.60	18.65	18.65	-.05
Dec	18.65	18.70	18.70	-.05
Jan	18.70	18.75	18.75	-.05
Feb	18			



هكذا ان الذ حل

# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Hummobile or Kissel
- 5 Send payment
- 10 Tpk., e.g.
- 13 Tree-dwelling animal
- 15 Wear away
- 16 Ending for a direction
- 17 Must
- 18 Dangerous woman
- 19 Library unit: Abbr.
- 20 Certain log piles
- 22 Foot: Prefix
- 23 Sorted or rated
- 25 Musical intervals
- 27 Part of a hoop
- 28 Double this for a Malayan tree
- 31 Start
- 32 Actress
- 34 Love, hate, etc.
- 36 Controversial issue
- 38 Baker's dozen
- 41 Parsley's cousin

## DOWN

- 45 Finnish poems
- 46 Patty
- 48 Whiney or Wallach
- 49 Marshals
- 51 Actress
- 52 Parsons
- 53 Conspiracy
- 54 Fast freight
- 57 TV newscaster
- 58 Fortunisteller's card
- 59 "Who Love": Stone
- 62 Aim
- 63 Angry
- 64 Str. in Sonora
- 65 Football players: Abbr.
- 66 Fished for congers
- 67 Invitation's request
- 1 Rowan
- 2 Ending with form
- 3 Put (outdo)

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

HALS PATA STATE  
AMAR BIAS TORER  
LOVED BROS ENJAI  
TRALIE DE LAIENE  
TIEB RAIS  
ABRIDINTHEAND  
SLOE LAE STJIA  
TIM GYMNAST GEN  
ABEAR TUT TUCK  
BRIDIDPPANARISE  
HOMODIA LAI  
AMEND PARAKRETS  
RENTS EVER SLOE  
ENDOR REST TANS

# WEATHER

CITY	TEMP	COND	CITY	TEMP	COND
ALBANY	15	Cloudy	MADRID	10	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	Foggy	MIAMI	34	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	Overcast	MILAN	4	Foggy
ATHENS	14	Overcast	MONTREAL	-1	Fair
BELGRADE	12	Overcast	MOSCOW	-4	Foggy
BERLIN	12	Foggy	MUNICH	1	Foggy
BIRMINGHAM	4	Foggy	NEW YORK	3	Fair
BUDAPEST	10	Foggy	NICE	12	Fair
BUSAN	10	Foggy	OSLO	1	Foggy
BUSCHAREST	10	Foggy	PARIS	5	Foggy
CASABLANCA	17	Overcast	PRAGUE	3	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	10	Foggy	ROME	14	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	Fair	SOFIA	-1	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-1	Foggy
EDINBURGH	4	Overcast	TEHRAN	8	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	15	Foggy
FRANKFURT	10	Foggy	TOKYO	5	N.A.
GENEVA	10	Foggy	TUNIS	14	Fair
HELSINKI	10	Cloudy	VIBHNA	1	Foggy
HONGKONG	15	Cloudy	WARSAW	-1	Foggy
ISTANBUL	10	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	Fair
JAKARTA	25	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	12	Foggy			
LONDON	10	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	17	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Warm Front  
Cold Front  
Occluded Front  
Quasi-Stationary Front

## London Policemen in Grave Error

**Way Away Illegally Parked Hearse**  
LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP) — A funeral home's hearse was found parked in a double yellow line zone, a police spokesman said. "We wouldn't deliberately upset a bereaved family," the police may waive the £28 (\$64) tow-away fee.

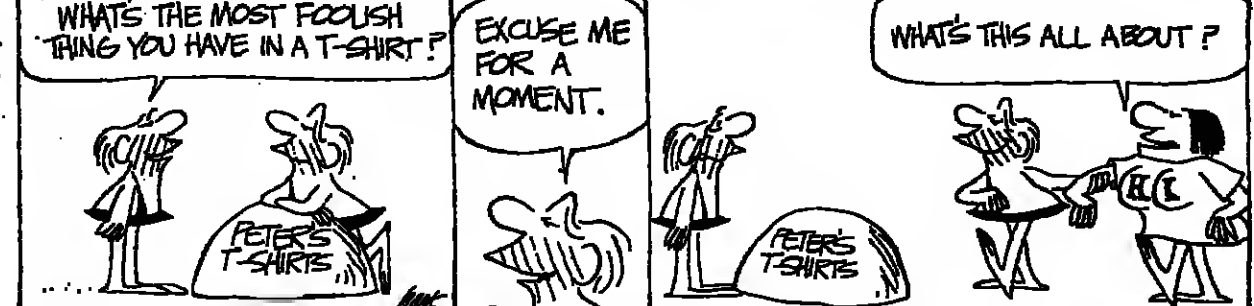
## Sixpence Is Spent

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP) — The sixpence is being scrapped, the government announced yesterday. The coin, which was last minted in 1971, will no longer be legal tender as of June 30.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLOONIE



## BEE TLE BAILEY



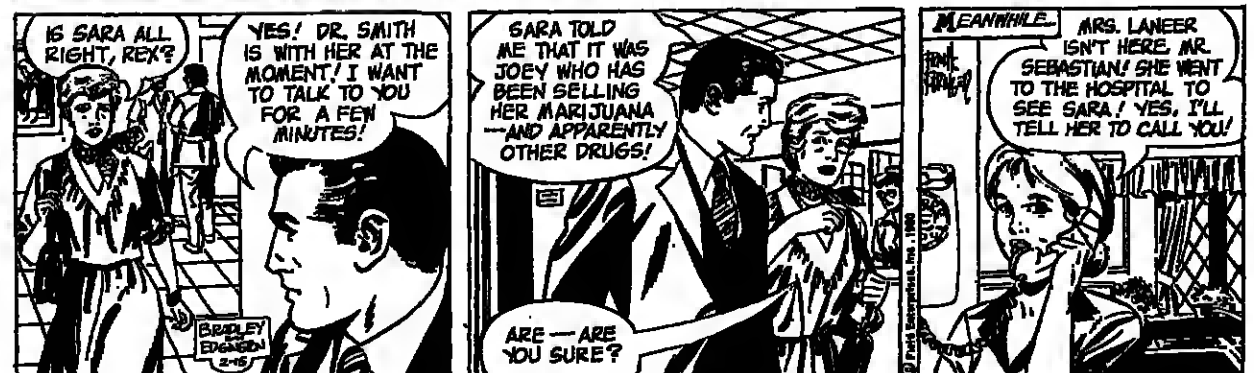
## ANDY CAPP



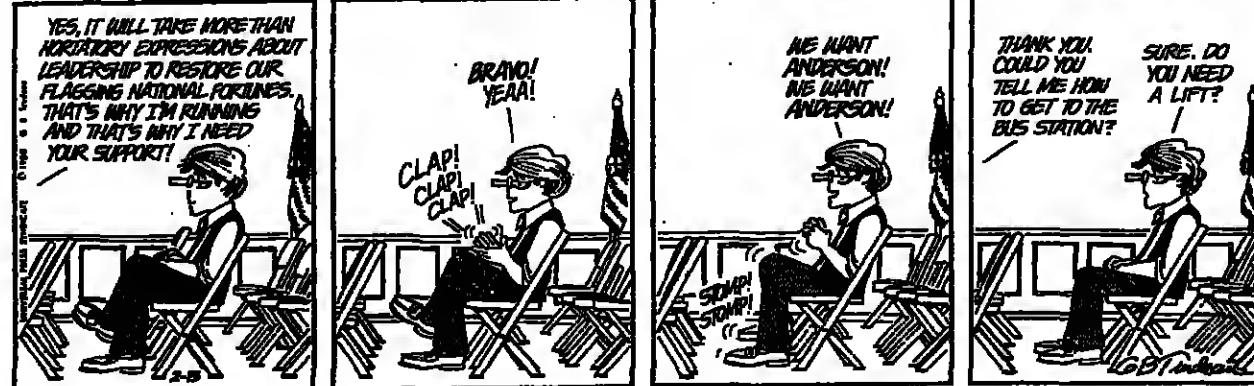
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AFTEC

TALEE

GEEREM

GWEEDD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers tomorrow

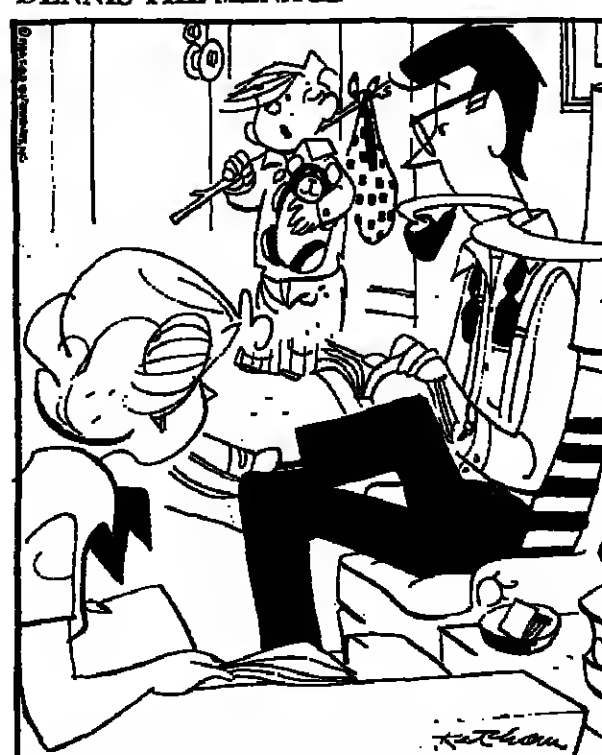
Yesterday's Jumbles: KETCH ANISE FACING OFFSET

Answer: How Dr. Frankenstein managed to keep his monster — "IN STITCHES"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



# BOOKS

## AGAINST THE CURRENT

Essays in the History of Ideas

By Isaiah Berlin. Edited, with a bibliography by Henry Hardy.

Introduction by Roger Hausheer. Viking, 394 pp. \$16.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BECAUSE I don't like being told what I am about to read before I finish books and then look at their introductions. And so I finished the splendid essays — the third of four volumes of Isaiah Berlin's essays to be published by the Viking Press — before looking at Roger Hausheer's uncommonly useful introduction. Indeed, one could review the book on the basis of the introduction. It is diligent. It is faithful to Sir Isaiah's generosity and pessimism, his abstract grid, his convolutions and exaltation. It even dares suggest that he is more of a Hegelian than he would like to believe.

The "current" of the title is the French Enlightenment. More broadly, it is also the Western intellectual tradition, from Plato on, that assures us that the universe is rational and harmonious, that human nature is the same in all times and places, that facts and values can be brought into a single, unified, coherent structure of knowledge and that, on the basis of this knowledge, we can perfect ourselves and our social systems.

## Clocks, Flowers and Bombs

The swimmers "against the current," from the 18th century on, are as various as Vico and Herder, the ambivalent Montesquieu, the manic Hamann, the garrulous Herder, the conflicted Georges Sorel and the unappreciated Moses Hess, not to mention a Machiavelli who has been misunderstood for four centuries and all those artists: Baudelaire, Flaubert, Lieke, Wagner, Nietzsche, Dostoevski, Musorgsky, etc. — who insisted that people want clocks, all keeping the same Greek time; people were more like flowers and bombs.

It was a powerful and decisive dissent, this "counter-enlightenment." It proposed empiricism and relativism and pluralism and cultural diversity and values that can't be reconciled. It made German Romanticism possible, and ultimately ugly. The seasons of man include winter as well as spring. We ask, said Vico, "different questions of the universe," and our answers are shaped accordingly. Comparative philology, anthropology, jurisprudence, religion, literature and the histories of art, civilization and ideas argue in behalf of flux. The irrational is natural. We perceive through goggles of a particular time and space, memory and faith, desires and dreams, blood and soil. We know more than we can measure.

If, then, we aren't clocks or metronomes, if Descartes was wrong and Newton should have stuck to apples and Bentham lacked imagination and the logical positivists missed a crucial point, how are we supposed to live together? Where is justice? The concentration camps and the Gulags, according either to Hitler or to Stalin, seem equally compounded of the rational (a system, with records) and the irrational (my need, your purge). Left and right, we systematize the demonic; the usual madness serves the prevailing monism; our clerks are our butchers, trimming us to size.

Sir Isaiah would reply that we need "a looser social texture, a slower tempo." We must be skeptical and tolerant and prepared to compromise. We have to consult ourselves — a special knowledge of the history we have made — and oblige our institutions to be flexible, "sane," "coherent" and "intelligible." This is the voice of the liberal humanist. He knows perfectly well that if the single reason or the urgent need came to ultimate power, he would be the first to be stood up against a wall and shot. He is subtle.

His introducer, Hausheer, makes everything clear. What is missing from the introduction, however, is precisely what animates the essays — a passionate identification with the men who thought up the ideas that perplex and torment us. Everything that Sir Isaiah knows about history should have given him an

incapacitating migraine; there are so many ideas in his head that the skull should shatter. Instead, he inhabits the skin of a Vico, as it were. "Russian Thinkers" he inhabited the skin of a Herder. Rethinking Sorel, he is an exorcist. Alluding to Joseph de Maistre, he becomes sinister. Explaining Marx and Dostoevski, and how they chose opposite methods to solve their problem of being outsiders and Jewish, he is almost tactful; the ideas have feelings.

We are talking about style and empathy. Sir Isaiah is so superb at paraphrasing that he seems to be swimming with the current, in the stream of consciousness of his subjects. It is a kind of genius. When we are told that Hamann felt that "God is a poet, not a mathematician; only spiders like Spinoza make systems that shut out the real world," is this Hamann talking or Berlin? Does it matter?

He is also a master of the aside. For example: "Poetic justice is, after all, so called not because it does, but because it does not, as a rule occur in the prose of ordinary life." And: "Vico had not" — a Heine once observed of Berlin — "enough talent for his genius." And: "If morals relate to human conduct, and men are by nature social, Christian morality cannot be a guide for normal social existence; I remained for someone to state this Machiavelli did." Finally: "By fortunate irony of history (what some call its dialectic)..."

Why all these essays? Why not a real book? Well, Sir Isaiah has written a couple of "real" books, or Marx and on the Enlightenment. But the essay is his perfect form. Chekhov never wrote a novel; Chkhov didn't have to.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Nixon Prepares 'Real War' Book

For May Issue

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon says he is "totally objective" in a new book he has almost finished writing and believes the historical account will be controversial.

In an interview published in the San Clemente Daily Sun-Post, Nixon on discussed his new book "The Real War." "The great advantage about writing a book like this, as one out seeking political office, is one can be totally objective. And I can, without question, write a controversial book."

Nixon said "The Real War" would be published by Warner Book Publications on May 1. He also disclosed that The New York Times has bought the serial rights to the book and that the first installment is scheduled to appear in mid-April.

Manning wrote that Nixon has one cryptic line from the book to him — "World War III began before World War II ended, and it's going on today."

Nixon said the book contains his thoughts on a number of subjects, including China, Vietnam, Africa and the Middle East situation. He said that he is revising the book to include comments on the taking of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

Also included in the book, Manning reported, is Nixon's analysis of recent history, with an emphasis on military, economic and presidential power.

Nixon said the first chapter of the book was titled, "No Time to Lose," and the final chapter, "The Sword and the Spirit." Nixon said he took the name from Napoleon's comment that "the sword is the essential shield of the spirit."

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North bid the black suit, and South showed his hearts at the one level and then jumped to game. This is a slightly stronger sequence than a direct jump to game, which would suggest a more broken suit.

Prospects were not good for the defense, for if the declarer needed any finesses in the major suits, they would succeed. It seemed that the defenders needed to take the club ace and at least two diamond tricks to have a chance.

The normal lead was the diamond ace, but West recognized that this was one of the few occasions that called for an underlead of an ace against a suit contract. If the king appeared in the dummy, South might be deceived, and there was probably no hope for the defense.

So the diamond three was placed on the table, and the diamond lay-out proved perfect for West's purposes. Placing the ace on his right, South gave himself two chances by playing low from the dummy. He hoped to find West with either the ten or the queen.

NORTH (D)			
♠	AQJ54		
♥	—		
♦	KJ76		
♣	K10752		
WEST			
♠	K1086		
♥	Q752		
♦	A83		
♣	A6		
EAST			
♠	Q72		
♥	QJ1042		
♦	Q9843		
SOUTH			
♠	73		
♥	AKQ10842		
♦	975		
♣	—		

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	1♠	Pass	1♥	Pass
East	Pass	1♠	Pass	Pass
South	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.







# Stock, Last-Minute Entry, Wins the Olympic Downhill

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 — Leonhard Stock, a 24-year-old Austrian, won the men's downhill race today in a last-minute entry, winning the bronze medal.

Stock, who had not been entered in the race, was entered by his coach, Peter Wirsberger, at the last minute. Stock won the race with a time of 1:46.12, ahead of the Soviet Union's Valeri Tsiganov, 1:46.62, and the Austrian's Franz Klammer, 1:46.75.

Stock's victory was a surprise, as he had not been entered in the race. He had been training in the Alps and had not been entered in the race. He had been training in the Alps and had not been entered in the race.

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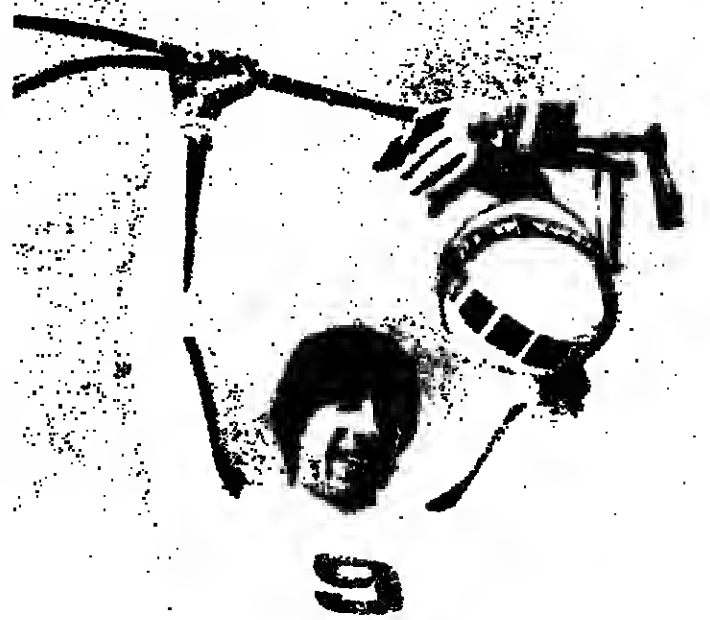
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Leonhard Stock is jubilant after winning the men's downhill.

## Russian Captures First Nordic Race

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 — Zlatko Dizdarevic, a 24-year-old Yugoslavian, won the first Nordic race today in a last-minute entry, winning the bronze medal.

Dizdarevic, who had not been entered in the race, was entered by his coach, Peter Wirsberger, at the last minute. Dizdarevic won the race with a time of 1:46.12, ahead of the Soviet Union's Valeri Tsiganov, 1:46.62, and the Austrian's Franz Klammer, 1:46.75.

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Annie Borckink of the Netherlands drives to the finish.

## Dutch Skaters Are 1-2 in Women's 1,500

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 — Annie Borckink, a 28-year-old Dutch skater, won the women's 1,500-meter race today in a last-minute entry, winning the bronze medal.

Borckink, who had not been entered in the race, was entered by her coach, Peter Wirsberger, at the last minute. Borckink won the race with a time of 2:11.35, ahead of the Soviet Union's Valeri Tsiganov, 2:11.62, and the Austrian's Franz Klammer, 2:11.75.

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## Olympic Results

### Alpine Skiing

- MEN'S DOWNHILL**
1. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 1:46.12
  2. Valeri Tsiganov, Soviet Union, 1:46.62
  3. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:46.75
  4. Peter Mueller, Austria, 1:46.85
  5. Peter Patterson, U.S., 1:47.04
  6. Herbert Plank, Italy, 1:47.13
  7. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 1:47.21
  8. Valeri Tsiganov, Soviet Union, 1:47.34
  9. Horst Weirather, Austria, 1:47.70
  10. David Murray, Canada, 1:47.95

### Cross-Country

- MEN'S 30-KILOMETER RACE**
1. Nikolai Zimolov, Soviet Union, 1:27:28
  2. Valeri Tsiganov, Soviet Union, 1:27:32
  3. Ivan Lebanov, Bulgaria, 1:28:07
  4. Thomas Wenzel, Sweden, 1:28:40
  5. Josef Kvaszcek, Poland, 1:29:04
  6. Norihiro Yano, Japan, 1:29:25
  7. Valeri Tsiganov, Soviet Union, 1:29:33
  8. Ove Aunli, Norway, 1:29:52
  9. Alf Gerd Decker, East Germany, 1:30:03
  10. Lars Erik Erikson, Norway, 1:30:34

### Speed Skating

- WOMEN'S 1,500-METER RACE**
1. Annie Borckink, Netherlands, 2:11.35
  2. Rita Visser, Netherlands, 2:11.62
  3. Sabine Richter, East Germany, 2:11.75
  4. Birte Ege Jensen, Norway, 2:11.85
  5. Sylvia Filipsson, Sweden, 2:12.04
  6. Astrid Rindem, Soviet Union, 2:12.15
  7. Christine Brunner, Austria, 2:12.25
  8. Christine Brunner, Austria, 2:12.35
  9. Christine Brunner, Austria, 2:12.45
  10. Christine Brunner, Austria, 2:12.55

### Luge

- FIRST ROUND**
1. Detlef Eusemann, East Germany, 43.30
  2. Ernst Happacher, Italy, 43.45
  3. Dolina Bremze, Soviet Union, 43.54
  4. Bernhard Gross, East Germany, 43.61
  5. Paul Hildgerner, Italy, 43.65
  6. Hans Rinn, East Germany, 43.80
  7. Anton Winkler, West Germany, 43.89
  8. Gerd Bommert, West Germany, 44.01
  9. Gerhard Sondschler, Austria, 44.12
  10. Franz Witzelner, Austria, 44.16

### Mongolian Team Joins the Games

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 (AP) — The International Olympic Committee has admitted three Mongolian athletes who missed the deadline for applications to compete in the Winter Olympics here.

The team arrived from Ulan Bator at the Olympic Village on Monday but was turned away after its 18-hour journey because it had no credentials.

## Padres to Give Rangers Perry for Montanez

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 14 (AP) — The San Diego Padres said today they are trading Cy Young Award-winning pitcher, and two minor leaguers to the Texas Rangers for first baseman Willie Montanez.

The deal, which is expected to be officially announced Friday, will be coupled with one sending pitcher Bob Ojeda to the Padres and center fielder Jim Wilhelm of the Padres' Hawaii farm team to the Cleveland Indians for center fielder Jerry Mumphrey.

Also going to the Rangers with Perry, a 41-year-old right-hander who left the Padres late last year, are two minor-league prospects, infielder Tucker Ashford and right-handed pitcher Joe Carroll, the Padres said.

Interleague trading officially begins Friday.

Perry, who said last year that he wanted to be traded to the Rangers, was 12-11 with a 3.05 earned-run average in 1979. He appeared in 32 games, all as a starter. He won the National League Cy Young Award in 1978 when he was 21-6 with a 2.72 ERA, becoming the first pitcher to win a Cy Young in each league. He won it in the American League in 1972 when he was 24-16 with a 1.92 ERA for Cleveland.

Montanez, 31, has spent 10 years in the majors with Philadelphia, San Francisco, Atlanta, the New York Mets and Texas. He hit .254 with 5 home runs and 47 runs batted in in 109 games last year with the Mets before being traded to Texas, where he hit .319 with 8 homers and 24 RBI in 38 games.

Mumphrey, 27, hit .295 with 3 homers and 32 RBI for the St. Louis Cardinals last year before being shipped to Cleveland in a December trade that sent Bobby Bonds to the Cardinals. Ojeda, 25, was 6-12 with a 3.74 ERA for the Padres in 1979.

## Tucson Open Delayed

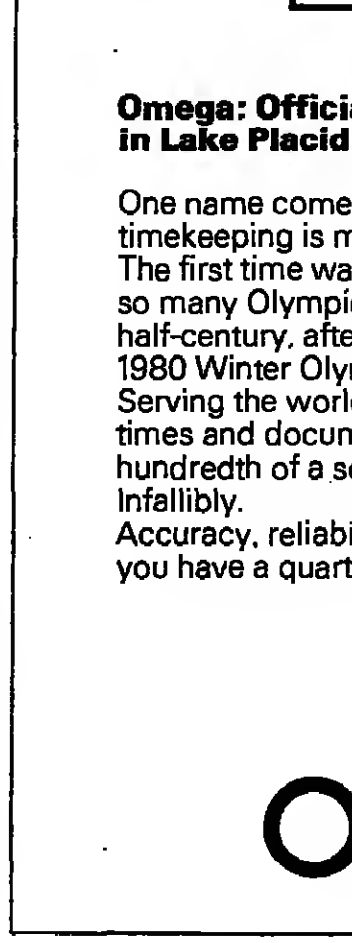
TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 14 (UPI) — A storm that dumped more than an inch of rain in less than 24 hours wiped out the first round of the Tucson Open golf tournament today.

## Omega: Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid (Member of Swiss Timing)

One name comes immediately to mind when Olympic timekeeping is mentioned: Omega. The first time was at Los Angeles in 1932. And now — after so many Olympic Games timed by Omega in the last half-century, after Innsbruck, after Montreal — now the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid.

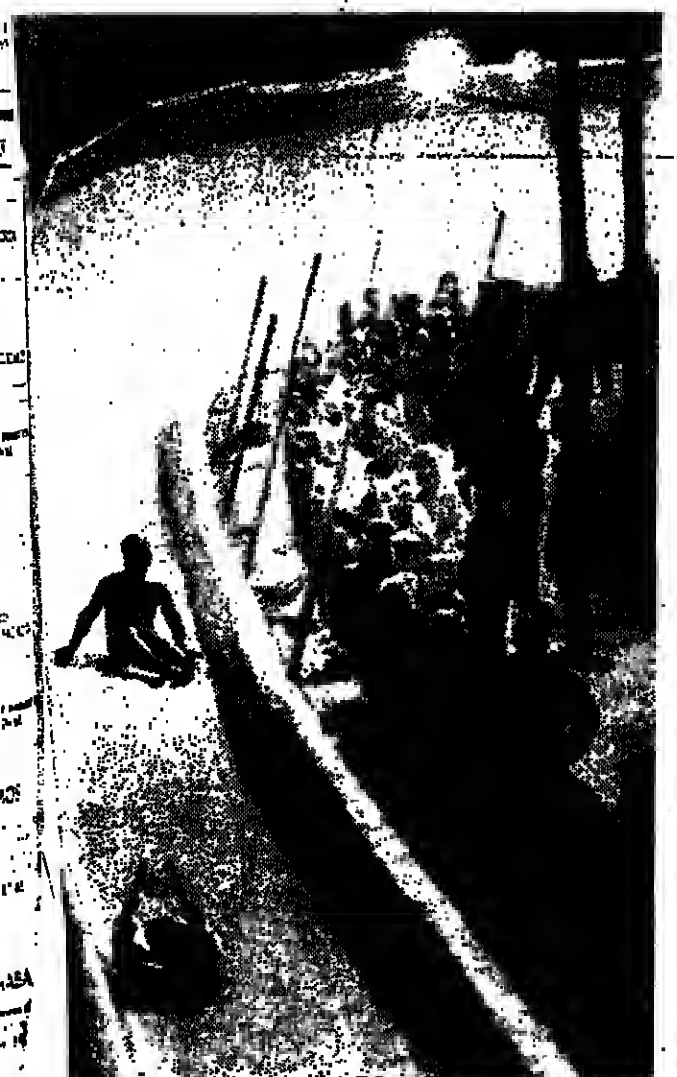
Serving the world's best athletes, Omega records their times and documents their performances to within a hundredth of a second. In front of millions of TV viewers. Infinitely.

Accuracy, reliability, confidence — they're all yours when you have a quartz watch from Omega on your wrist.



LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 (UPI) — Luge competitor Annie Borckink of the Netherlands drove to the finish line today in a last-minute entry, winning the bronze medal.

Borckink, who had not been entered in the race, was entered by her coach, Peter Wirsberger, at the last minute. Borckink won the race with a time of 2:11.35, ahead of the Soviet Union's Valeri Tsiganov, 2:11.62, and the Austrian's Franz Klammer, 2:11.75.



nickel of Switzerland and his huge part in the first run.

## Author of East Germany Is Luge Competition

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 — Luge competitor Annie Borckink of the Netherlands drove to the finish line today in a last-minute entry, winning the bronze medal.

Borckink, who had not been entered in the race, was entered by her coach, Peter Wirsberger, at the last minute. Borckink won the race with a time of 2:11.35, ahead of the Soviet Union's Valeri Tsiganov, 2:11.62, and the Austrian's Franz Klammer, 2:11.75.

## Most Dangerous Sport

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 14 (NYT) — Luges become breathless just talking about their sport, as if the words rushing out could somehow simulate the sensation of careening down a chute of ice on a flimsy sled.

They speak slowly and soberly of the strain and fear before a run, when competitors jam into a shack atop the 1,000-meter course, silently rehearsing in their minds the pattern of curves as they wait hours for a run that lasts less than 50 seconds.

Lugers say the exhilaration of those 50 seconds is almost beyond description. They push off from the starting platform and sit in a canvas hammock strung between two steel runners. The sleds are 40 inches long and 16 inches wide and average less than 50 pounds. With one steering rope, or rein, and no mechanical braking device, the lugers take straightaways at speeds up to 70 miles an hour. They navigate curves where the G force more than quadruples the weight of their unsupported heads.

## Different World

"Once you get going, there's no other world but the sled," said John Fee, 28, who competed in the 1976 Olympics. He spends summers in the Aleutian Islands, 800 miles off the coast of Alaska, trawling for king crab in the Bering Sea.

"When you're on the sled," he said, "you're not scared; you're having a blast. You rarely see what's going on on either side of you. The sled is shaking the whole time and it's all white. You're being sucked into the curves, doing everything you can to keep your head up. The sled is going fast; your mind is going just as fast. Your mind is thinking a curve ahead, several curves ahead. It's like running a tape recorder at fast-forward."

Fee dreamed of racing cars as a child, and years later he found that sliding "really satisfied my yearning for speed." Like most lugers, he seeks adventure.

"No one here runs with any pack," said Bill Viets, a 58-year-old retired airline pilot, who considers his old bones too brittle for competitive sliding, but is the equipment engineer of the U.S. Olympic luge team. Before he discovered luge, he dabbled in ski jumping and hydroplaning.

The unofficial headquarters for lugers and bobsledders is the Woodshed restaurant in Lake Placid, where the owner, Bob Terwilliger, posts their telephone messages on the bulletin board. There, Viets talked about his sport.

## Brighter Future

The course run is an above-ground, cocooned chute, refrigerated by ammonia gas that passes through pipes two inches below the surface. It will hold ice to 50-degree weather.

The course for men's singles is 1,000 meters long with a vertical drop of more than 90 degrees. Its 14 curves include the Omega curve where spectators can stand in the center. The course for women's singles and men's doubles is 740 meters with 11 curves.

The luge is adjacent to the bobsled run, and the two share support buildings, a refrigeration plant and a lighting system with its own auxiliary generator to protect against a power failure during night runs.

For the American lugers, who have never finished in the top 20 in Olympic competition, the new track promises a better future because they will no longer need the money and time to travel to central Europe, Scandinavia or the Soviet Union to train and compete. In the last four Winter Olympics, East Germans have won 6 of 12 gold medals and tied for a seventh. The only other nations that have won gold medals in luge are West Germany, Austria and Italy.



## Letter From England

## Savile Row of Cars

By Robin Laurance

NEWPORT PAGNELL, England (NYT) — Here in this small market town 50 miles north of London, there is a motor company that has failed to produce enough cars in 58 years to match the number turned out by the U.S. auto industry every 20 minutes.

But far from being a record the company would like to forget, employers and employees alike make the comparison with obvious pride. For the Buckinghamshire town is the Savile Row of cars.

It is here that Aston Martin Lagonda, rescued from financial ruin five years ago by the joint efforts of a New York businessman and a Canadian restaurateur, builds motor cars at the noble rate of about seven per week.

Building the cars is a slow process because everything is done by hand. Absent are the machine-dominated production lines of Detroit. In their place are craftsmen with skills handed down from generation to generation, and foremen who appear genuinely hurt when asked about tolerance levels, the variation in clearances allowed for moving parts.

"We aren't paid to be tolerant," a workman declared.

This is the factory where the pistons of each engine are weighed individually on a fine scale to insure uniformity. In the paint shop, an artist's brush is used for final touches. Panels are not beaten, they are tapped lightly into shape by men with the kind of skills that are fast going out of fashion.

And in the trim department, Joe Dorrill boasts the kind of knowledge one would expect from a veteran who selects the hides and then spends up to six hours cutting the leather for each car. Even the top tanners find it hard to produce leather to Dorrill's standards.

The result of all this craftsmanship, now unique in an industry dominated the world over by machines and microchips, is a car fit for a prince — and anyone else with about \$63,000 to spend.

Prince Charles still drives the one he bought 10 years ago. Viscount Weymouth has one, so does England's wealthiest nobleman, the Duke of Westminster. And James Bond used three in the movie "Goldfinger."

The screen version of the Aston

Martin was extravagant, but the production model does not have the appearance of a rich man's car — even if there are at least 23 coats of paint covering the meticulously prepared aluminum frame. It is, in fact, a splendid piece of British understatement.

Beneath the hood, the 326-cubic-inch V8 engine — each one assembled by a single craftsman over an average of 40 hours and bearing the fitter's personal brass nameplate — lets the standard four-seater accelerate from zero to 60 mph in about six seconds, with a relaxed cruising speed of 120 mph.

For another \$6,000, the Aston Martin Vantage provides an even higher level of performance without any loss of comfort. And there is a convertible version as well, with a genuine leather top and a sticker price of \$81,000.

From a state of near ruin in 1975, the company has increased its sales to \$17.5 million, and has no problem keeping the order book full. It is, in fact, leading a consortium for a takeover of MG, the sports car produced by B.L. Ltd., formerly called British Leyland.

Much of the success is due to Alan Curtis, the man brought in as the company's managing director from a Canadian restaurant. George Minden and New York millionaire Peter Sprague launched their rescue effort.

The work force of 220 earns a basic weekly wage of just over £100. It is less than they could earn on the production line at the General Motors plant 20 miles away, but for most of the men, money isn't everything. "When a car goes out of here," said George Smith, a trimshop worker, "you feel there's a part of you in it."

Smith, 45, worked in the GM factory, where he was a trimmer using electric-powered staple guns to fasten vinyl seat covers. Now he works on his own with the satisfaction of using his skills.

The company, said Curtis, has no rivals simply because there is no one else building cars entirely by hand. Competition there is — from diamonds and fur coats — but that does not put him off.

"While there's a market for cars built by hand, that is how we intend to build them," he said.

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS, Feb. 14 (NYT) — When flower power discovered Art Nouveau in the 1960s, Alphonse Mucha designs were mass-produced from San Francisco to Stockholm on postcards, T-shirts and even tennis socks.

The Czech artist (1860-1939), who left his native Moravia for Paris in the 1890s, was one of the most successful exponents of the "Modern style." The sinuous goddesses of his commercial and decorative panels, with their convoluted hair, gave the contemporary nickname "style nouille" — or "vermicelli style" — to the movement.

His son Jiri, 65, a writer now living in Prague, has pointed out that part of Mucha's appeal stems from his fall-safe choice of subjects: women and flowers. His advertisements were a great commercial success. He gave Sarah Bernhardt a new image and worked for a wide range of manu-



Bernhardt poster by Mucha.

## Alphonse Mucha

Paris Exhibit Offers a Heaping Helping Of the Man Who Gave Art Nouveau Its Sinuous Spaghetti Look

facturers, from Nestlé's baby foods through Moët and Chandon champagne.

Mucha's designs stood out on the billboards with their striking composition, inventive use of repeated motifs and muted color schemes. They lacked the wit and earthiness of other turn-of-the-century posters, the Chéres and the Toulouse-Lautrecs, but their quality made them instantly recognizable.

## Donations

The work he did here is so well-known that many people think Mucha was French, but Paris has never honored him with a retrospective. Last year, however, the artist's son made substantial donations both to the Prague National Gallery and to the Musée d'Orsay, a new museum of the 19th century scheduled to open in Paris in 1983. The Orsay donation provided the core of an exhibition here (through April 28). The focus is his work of the Belle Époque, illustrating the artist's versatility not only as a draftsman, but as a designer of furniture, textiles and jewelry.

It is housed, appropriately, in the Grand Palais, one of the great glass and steel confections built for Paris' great exhibition of 1900. Mucha had made his name in Paris in 1894, with a poster for Bernhardt's production of Sardanapalus. "Gismonda." The success of the poster, a Byzantine creation in gold and ochre, rescued him from the tedium of book illustration and began a fruitful partnership with the great actress that generated some of Mucha's most important work.

Mixing in the highest artistic circles, Mucha was a friend of both Rodin and Gauguin. He held court in a luxurious studio on the Rue Val de Grace and always lived beyond his means. In the early 1900s, his success began to tell on him. Critics accused him of wasting his draftsmanship on commerce, and in 1904 he was propelled across the Atlantic by

ecologically opposed to it, and considered it cultural domination imposed from outside on inherited national culture.

Mucha always considered his work as faithful to the traditions of Czech culture. "The floral motifs in Moravian embroidery — clusters of flowers from which sweeping tentacles emerge — are one obvious influence in my father's work," his son explained. "And his way of handling surface and ornament is Moravian in inspiration."

For his human figures, Mucha, an enthusiastic but always amateur photographer, used photographs as a working tool to determine the bold outlines of his figures' theatrical poses. Jiri's collection of the surviving photographs lay untapped until the surge of interest in early photography that began about 10 years ago.

In the posters and decorative panels for which he is best remembered, Mucha rarely painted outright portraits. The bodies are those of his models, but their faces are taken from Mucha's own imagination. Sarah Bernhardt was of course one great inspiration — highly stylized, for the actress was already in her 50s by the end of the century. The others are abstract images of woman, naughty and provocative.



Mucha jewelry design.

## PEOPLE: Deng Leaves Rancher Holding Gift Bull in U.S.

Does Deng Xiaoping want his bull or doesn't he? If he doesn't, Beijing, Texas, rancher John Joyce wishes he'd say so. The animal has gained 400 pounds since he gave it to the Chinese leader last February and Joyce is tired of footing the feed bill. He says he presented the registered Brahman to Deng as a gesture of good will when Deng's U.S. tour took him to the Simonton Roundup Rodeo, but he hasn't heard from the Chinese since. Says Joyce, "I tell me something. Anything. All I want to know is whether the vice premier wants him or doesn't want him. Don't get me wrong. I'm not trying to get any publicity. I just want to know what to do with this bull."

Actress Meryl Streep took one look at the burly Harvard student done up in drag with petticoats, frills and a Shirley Temple wig and sighed. "I hope my son never turns out like this," Streep, star of the current film hit "Kramer vs. Kramer," was honored as Woman of the Year by Harvard's Hasty Pudding Theatricals, the oldest drama club in the U.S. "It's nice to be back in New Haven," the former Yale drama student kidded her hosts, many of whom were dressed in women's clothes for their roles in Hasty Pudding's 132nd production, "A Little Knife Music." Streep received the traditional pudding pot award.

Princess Margaret, who has been in ill health in recent years, is bedridden at her Kensington Palace home with a virus infection, a spokesman said. The illness forced the 49-year-old sister of Queen Elizabeth II to cancel an appearance Wednesday, and British newspapers speculated that she may have to postpone a trip to the Caribbean with friend Roddy Llewellyn.

Meanwhile, a British lawmaker suggested that the Queen Mother's 80th birthday on Aug. 4 become a day of national celebration. "No lady is more loved and respected than the Queen Mother," Liberal MP Cyril Smith said in calling on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to make plans for the holiday. "Thatcher meanwhile held a Downing Street summit with her 26-year-old son after his Japanese modeling contract raised the ruckus in the House of Commons. Mark Thatcher made the British clothing industry's hate list after he hired out as a model for Kanebo Industries. "Furious" over the uproar, the prime minister "left her son in

no doubt about his views on overseas sponsorship." The Daily Telegraph reported.

The ABC television network filed suit against John Wayne's estate, claiming more than \$500,000 reimbursement for contract obligations he failed to perform because of his death last year. The suit seeks the return of \$316,667 from a \$600,000 payment made to the actor shortly before his January 1979, gall bladder surgery, which disclosed that the actor was suffering from inoperable cancer. ABC, which had signed Wayne to a two-year \$2 million contract, filed the suit in Santa Ana, Calif. against Michael Wayne, the actor's son, and other heirs.

The first solo flight to Australia by a woman aviator 50 years ago will be remembered at Crofton, England, in May, but with a flight of 25 miles instead of 9,885 miles. The south London borough of Sutton is reopening Crofton airport for the day to re-enact the departure of Amy Johnson in her De Havilland Gipsy Moth "Jason" on May 5, 1930. A woman pilot, not yet named, will fly one of the last two Gipsy Moths still in use to London's Gatwick Airport, assisted by Johnson's sister, Molly Jones. They will take off in the single-engine biplane to the strains of "Wonderful Army," a song that celebrated the British flier. The 1930 flight lasted 20 days over 16 stages to Darwin, Australia. Johnson died in a 1941 air crash.

With less than a week to go before Canada's national election, Liberal Party leader Pierre Elliott Trudeau had his campaign plane grounded indefinitely when a bus carrying reporters smashed into a wing of the DC-9 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The 60-year-old former prime minister was not on the plane at the time.

Quote — Henry "The Fonz" Wimer, when cited for his work with the handicapped at ceremonies during which he presented his famous leather jacket to Washington's Smithsonian Institution: "There is prejudice against people who are physically challenged. Mentally challenged, because we're not perfect. We should remove the word 'handicapped' from the language and replace it with 'challenged.' Give a child a challenge and he will conquer it."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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